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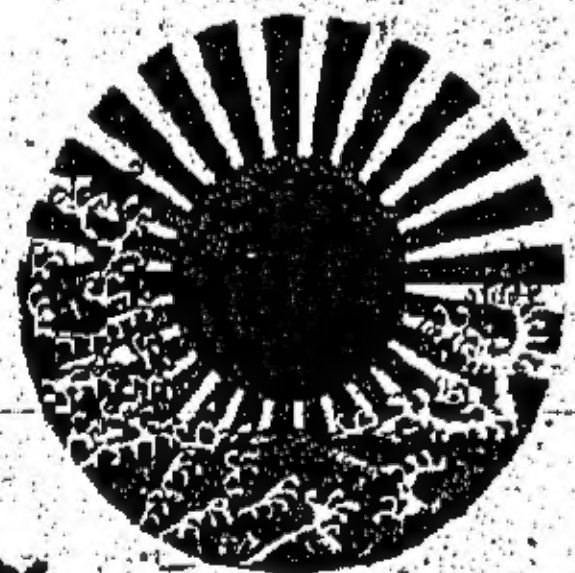
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## IT STANDS TO REASON

that the best proof of the excellence of any medical preparation is its continued popularity. Beecham's Pills have been before the public for upwards of half a century, and it is acknowledged that they are, now, in greater demand than ever. These enormous sales are still on the increase. No medicine could achieve such a remarkable success unless it had proved itself to be of very real worth and practical value.

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## FREIGHT MARKET.

Messrs. Snowman &amp; Co., of Hongkong, in their freight circular dated September 16th, state:

Since the issue of our last circular under date of 2nd inst. the chartering market has been somewhat and a few time-futures have been negotiated. This is undoubtedly due to the better trend of affairs, and news received with regard to the recent trouble in Kwangtung, which has for some time now been the primary cause of the recent stagnation in this market. The following are the fixtures reported:

Chinese s.s. *Tonglee* fixed for 6 months continuation of present fixture, \$22,000 p.m.

Norwegian s.s. *Chilidar* fixed for 2 years, November delivery, \$32,000 p.m.

Chinese s.s. *Kungping* fixed for 1 year continuation of present fixture, \$30,000 p.m.

Chinese s.s. *Chefoo* fixed for 1 year continuation of present fixture, \$16,200 p.m.

British s.s. *Havroth* fixed for 1 year October delivery, \$25,000 p.m.

Chinese s.s. *Kiangping* fixed for 1 year continuation of present fixture, P.T.

In the North business continues firm, owners being, if anything, short of tonnage.

Saigon/Hongkong.—The rate in this direction, after remaining flat for at least a week or more, after our last report, suddenly revived on the 15th inst., indications coming into the market at 35 cents, which were quickly followed at 40 or so later by 38 and 40 cents per picul for more or less prompt shipment.

This is undoubtedly a reflection caused by news received from Canton to the effect that General Lung had handed over his seals of office, but, although a fixture of a small outsider at 40 cents was arranged, owners are now inclined to stand out for more than this figure.

No further fixtures are reported, but shortage of tonnage may possibly bring about, for the time being, at any rate, a slight advance, although it is anticipated that very little business will be arranged until the late Military Governor actually takes his departure and the new official definitely assumes office.

Exports of rice from Saigon from 1st January to 22nd August, amount to 975,237 tons, as compared with 570,279 tons for the same period last year.

Quotation for No. 2 white rice (light) stands at \$4.40 per picul, f.o.b. Saigon for September/October shipment.

Bangkok/Hongkong.—The rate of 70/60 cents per picul for inside-outside the bar loading respectively reported last week has, in the meantime, remained steady. The crop at Bangkok which, it is anticipated, will be a very good one, is expected to start coming down shortly.

This, with good news from Canton, should tend to firm rates slightly.

Saigon/Philippines.—Three fixtures of medium-sized vessels have been made in this direction in the meantime, one at 43 cents, for two trips, and two at 45 cents per picul. Other Philippine-owned vessels, taken up some time ago, are still running on owners' account, but it is reported that there is still a steady demand and further tonnage required.

Saigon/Java.—We have nothing to add to remarks in our last report beyond that there is still a call for tonnage but charterers' ideas of rate do not, for the time being, coincide with owners'.

Nothing has yet been done in this direction.

COAL.—There has been slight activity in chartering for outputs but at Hongkong stocks still remain good with little demand.

FIXTURES REPORTED.—Hobart/Canton option Swallow (two trips) at \$4.75 per ton, Port Campbell/Swallow \$5.25 per ton, Karatza/Iloilo Yen 6.50 per ton, Milko/Batavia at \$11 per ton, Moli Hongkong \$6 (abt.) and Hongkong/Amoy \$5.50 per ton.

Saigon/Hongkong.—At moment of going to press a fixture is reported of a small regular coaster at 45 cents and further tonnage is required at this rate.

SAIL TONNAGE LOADING OR TO LOAD, nil.

## THE PANAMA CANAL.

POSSIBLE WASTE OF OVER

\$100,000,000.

The *Financial Times* of Montreal states that it has received private information from London to the effect that engineering circles in Great Britain are convinced that the Panama Canal is doomed. An admission of this by the United States Government, it is declared, "cannot be delayed many months."

"We are informed," says this journal, "that American emissaries have been in Great Britain for the last two months endeavouring to obtain the British engineering data on the alternative plan known as the Nicaragua route."

"It will be remembered that a strong body of engineers fought the Panama project in favour of Nicaragua. Now it is claimed the Panama Canal is doomed, after the expenditure of about \$100,000,000."

"The trouble is in the eleven-mile-long Culabra Cut, and it has been demonstrated that, after the so-called landslide, the dredging operations, actually took out more earth than was displaced by the landslide. In other words, the trouble is not due to the landslide itself, but to the fact that Culabra Cut is a gigantic bog, and the more dredging there is done the more there is to do."

"The canal has been closed for seven months. It should have been reopened in February. It is now estimated that it will not be opened until the autumn."

It makes many a woman happy to be sorry—for somebody else.

WHAT BRUSILOFF HAS DONE  
TWO MONTHS OF THE RUSSIAN  
OFFENSIVE

## THE OUTLOOK

[FROM STANLEY WASHBURN.]

Russian Headquarters, S.W. Front, August 4th.

Exactly two months have elapsed since the beginning of what must be considered the most remarkable Allied movement since the beginning of the war. These operations, extending over a wide front much of which is the most difficult terrain imaginable, viewed broadly, have continued practically without intermission for more than 60 days, which is a greater period of ceaseless fighting than any offensive except that of the Germans against Verdun, which is not a proper analogy. Even the German drive in Galicia last year, backed by an intricate system of railways and limitless troops and munitions, was obliged to ease off active operations after retaking Lemberg in June until the prepared blow again fell on the Cholm-Lublina line nearly three weeks later; while nearly two months elapsed between the termination of the East Prussian campaign in the spring of 1915 and the opening of the enemy's Galician campaign in May. The Russians have already been going forward on the south-western front for more than 60 days, and the battles and the taking of trophies still continue, first in one sector, then in another.

## RESULTS REVIEWED.

It seems proper at this time to summarize what this achievement up to date represents. Most important of all, it has definitely resulted in taking away the initiative from the Germans and Austrians on all fronts, and utterly destroying whatever programme they had planned for this summer. It has caused the diversion towards Russia of troops from the Italian and French fronts, laying the foundation for opportunities elsewhere; it has brought about great defeats of the Austrians, and it has convinced the Germans that their boasted superiority has finally vanished. They are now obliged to fight approximately on equal terms with the Russians, their single remaining assets being their superiority in guns, munitions, and railway facilities, all of which will have evaporated within another six months, excepting only the last, which must always be considered.

The recapitulation of the Russian captures makes it possible to form some estimate of what these past two months have done for the Allied cause. At a time when the Germans and Austrians are beginning to feel a scarcity of men, and especially of officers, the Russians in their advance, which at certain points approximates 55 miles, have taken three generals, 2,067 officers, 330,000 soldiers, and 504 guns, including over 50 heavy guns, 1,200 machine-guns, and miscellaneous war booty too great to enumerate. At a conservative estimate this represents, including killed, casualties, missing, and losses from other causes, approximately three-quarters of a million of the enemy's organized effectives, with the enemy still struggling frantically on all fronts to bring the Russian advances to a halt, even if but temporarily.

It is impossible for me to state the Russian losses, except to say that from the strictly military point of view they can have no effect whatever on the Russian cause. I believe I am not exaggerating when I say that the Russians could bear double this summer's losses for five consecutive years without apprehension of running short of men, while another such blow as Brusiloff's would undoubtedly utterly finish Austria and further reduce Germany's visible supply, which already seems to have shrunk to a point where future sustained offensives will be difficult, if not impossible.

## AUSTRIA FAILING, BUT GERMANY STRONG.

After being nearly two months continually on this front I have reached two conclusions regarding the enemy. The first is that, with one more sweeping movement, an optimism may fairly hold that Austria will be forced to collapse; the second is that the Germans are not near collapse, and though they may lose Kovel, Brest-Litovsk, Warsaw, and even all Poland, there may well remain a year of bitter fighting. It is true the Germans have lost some of their arrogance, and their confidence in themselves is somewhat reduced, but they are still a long way from collapse—at any rate, from a military point of view—and it is such a collapse in coming from internal political causes, it is impossible to express any opinion upon that here.

During the early part of this campaign their greatest cause for anxiety was the food situation within Germany, but with this year's crop harvested this problem will be dissipated, and will probably not again be an important consideration before next spring. It must be remembered that the Germans, even if forced this year to retire from Galicia and Poland, will already have harvested all the crops, and if they retire they will undoubtedly take with them all the meat supplies, likewise. It seems logical to believe then that the war must be ended on the battlefields by unremitting efforts and slow but steady advances, until the enemy is exhausted and no longer able to fill up with men. The Russian and the Western advances have shown clearly that the Germans can be digested step by step, but they cannot be swept aside, as has been the case with the Austrians. The surest means of ensuring victory, and that which will most utterly discourage the Germans, is for preparations to be made to continue the war for two more years, if necessary.

## ALEXIEFF'S GREAT WORK.

From the point of view of generalship, both the higher and the subordinate commands of the enemy have been completely outclassed since the beginning of the move. The role in this past year of General Alexieff must not be forgotten. When in command of the Warsaw Army in 1915 he was in a position which the Germans considered would result in the destruction of the army, and an independent peace with Russia. From this position with ready hand General

THINGS THAT CANNOT BE  
STOLEN

## ANOMALIES OF LARCENY LAW.

The report has been issued of the Joint Select Committee of the House of Lords and the House of Commons on the Larceny Bill, which is a consolidation of the statute-law of larceny triable by indictment and also codifies the common law of larceny. In the opinion of the Committee the Bill, as amended, represents the existing law of England and Ireland and should be allowed to proceed.

The amendment of the law does not come within the Committee's terms of reference, but they suggest a number of amendments for the removal of certain anomalies which the work of consolidation has brought into view. The most important of these proposals is in connection with the archaic common law distinction (preserved in Clause 1 (3) of the draft Bill) between animals fit for food and animals unfit for food, and the exceptions in the case of hawks, falcons, bees and the eggs of swans. The ancient rule of law it is pointed out, presents many anomalies—e.g., a hawk is, but a canary is not, capable of being stolen at common law the latter not being deemed fit for human food, and the question whether the eggs of a wild bird are capable of being stolen depends (according to the common law) on whether or not the bird by which they were laid was fit for the food of man. These anomalies might be swept away and the law simplified by making the question whether a thing is capable of being stolen depend in all cases on whether it is the property of some person or another. Accordingly the Committee suggest that for Clause 1 (3) the following should be substituted:

Everything which has value and is the property of any person, and if adhering to the reality then after severance therefrom, shall be capable of being stolen: Provided that—(a) save as hereinafter expressly provided with respect to fixtures, growing things, and ore from mines, anything attached to or forming part of the realty shall not be capable of being stolen by the person who severs the same from the realty, unless after severance he has abandoned possession thereof; and (b) the carcass of a creature wild by nature and not reduced into possession while living shall not be capable of being stolen by the person who kills such creature, unless after killing it he has abandoned possession of the carcass.—Times.

Alexieff withdrew with consummate skill, and he did the same at Vilna in the late autumn, utterly checking the advance of the strongest army the world has ever seen. His only assets were his own clever brain and the character of his people. Since obtaining the higher command he has reorganized and prepared the Army for the present offensive operation. Lastly, his régime gave to Russia Brusiloff in a high command, and the capacity of that commander speaks for itself.

During the entire movement General Alexieff has managed the operations on the whole front, now here, now there, with such skill that he has prevented the enemy, to the utmost possible extent, from shifting his reserves so he did last year. General Brusiloff, commanding in the south, has similarly kept the enemy doing the same locally for nearly two months. It becomes perfectly clear that the Germans are incapable under present conditions of formulating new plans suddenly. Their two hurriedly planned offensives to check the Russian advance have failed utterly, and it is only now, after two months, that they have been able to shift enough troops and redistribute their men sufficiently to slow down the Russian advance in the direction of Kovel. Such delays as they have been able to impose have been due entirely to the strength of their position, to superiority in the number and calibre of their guns, and especially to the network of railways which enables them to concentrate suddenly at threatened points.

## KOVEL AND LEMBERG.

The heavy rains of mid-July, together with the flooding of the Stokhod swamps, have given the enemy opportunities to create what is probably the strongest natural position they have ever had on the Eastern front. Otherwise the Russians would undoubtedly have taken Kovel before this. It is useless to speculate on the future, except to state that the world must not expect even the superb Russian infantry to overrun in a few days a position which has been strengthened tenfold by the untimely rains.

There are no important changes to record in the past few days in the position of the armies facing the Stokhod and Vladimir Volynsk other than tactical readjustments of the line here and there, digging in, and throwing back German counter-attacks, which are now raging intermittently at different points of the line.

The armies more to the south are painstakingly digesting their tasks. Now that the enemy has had an opportunity to readjust his organization to meet the conditions it is rather unwise to expect such spectacular movements as characterized the last two months. There still remain the lines of works separating the army of Sakharoff from Lemberg—the present one, which is reported to be extremely strong, and the historic Krassne-Busk-Kamionka line, which, from last year's experience of the Galician movements, is even stronger. The extraordinary skill and finesse which has characterized the movements on the south-western front should gradually eat away these defences, though it would be wise to anticipate a sudden sweep, as the Austro-German command is slaking its destiny—largely perhaps on account of Rumania—on holding Lemberg and Kovel, and is making every effort within its capacity to save these two important points.

In the meantime General Lechitsky is moving slowly and sanely in the south. All the Generals here indicate that the Russians are learning the lessons of the Galician and Carpathian campaign, as England and France learned their lessons in the West, and are not counting on a last-ditch effort to reduce an enemy whose persistence, intelligence, and capacity to fight stubbornly to the last ditch are not in the least minimized in Russia.—Times.

A BISHOP AND THE STAGE.  
PROTECT TALENT AGAINST  
PRETTY FACES.

The Bishop of Northampton, preaching at the Actors' Mass of the Catholic Stage Guild at the Corpus Christi, Maiden Lane, said that when one considered the special difficulties of the theatrical profession, the wonder was not that so many fell, but that so many were examples of holy and devout living.

"We see in our own day," he added, "how it is almost impossible to present great drama except at an almost ruinous cost, while quick fortunes are made by the immunities, the vulgarities and immoralities of the low picture-house."

They must look for the reform of the drama to the theatrical profession itself. They ought to be able to look to the great managers for their assistance in modern drama.

"It is up to them to offer the public not that which the depraved part of the public craves for, but that which the public ought to crave for. It is up to them to foster genuine talent and protect it against the unfair competition of pretty faces and loose morals."

## HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D. JOINED.

- 1.—Gr. K. M. Fetterly having joined is allotted Corps No. 2024 and posted to No. 1 Station Army Battery.
- 2.—Pier D. G. Stevan having joined is allotted Corps No. 2025 and posted to Scouts Company.
- 3.—Ple. C. Hodgson having joined is allotted Corps No. 2026 and posted to Scouts Company.

## TRANSFER.

- 2.—No. 1570 Pte. C. Rodriguez is transferred from Right Section M. G. Co. to Hongkong Police Reserve from 15th September, 1916.

## MUSKETRY.

- 3.—Reference Corps Order No. 8 of 15th inst., trained men only will fire Part 1 on Saturday, 23rd inst., at 2.30 p.m. All recruits who have not already completed Part 1 this year fire on Sunday, 24th inst., at 9 a.m., and O.C. Cos. will detail a sufficient number of N.C.O.s to supervise the recruits of their respective units. Range Officer:—Lieut. Kennett.

Musketty cards can be obtained on application at Headquarters.

A. F. CHURCHILL, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

## HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

## ABSENTEES FROM PARADES.

The system of permitting Absentees from Parades to subsequently tender an explanation of their absence is hereby cancelled. Men reported as absent without permission will be at once awarded Demerit. Drill, Detachments' drills, will be held on Saturday afternoons only. This Order will operate as from Sept. 18th.

## DISCIPLINE AND ROUTINE LECTURE.

All ranks, including Patrolmen, will attend at the Victoria Theatre at 5.40 p.m. punctually on Thursday, Sept. 21st. Uniform, with helmets or caps, but without rifles. First Shift Patrolmen will proceed to their Stations at the conclusion of lecture which will be delivered on this occasion. Second Shift Patrolmen will report for duty as usual. Medical exemptions only may absent themselves. Men will report to their Section, etc., Commanders outside the Theatre. All Roll Books to be handed to the Sergt. Major at 5.45 p.m. All Inspectors will report to the A.S.P. (Reserve).

## COMPANY PARADES, 5.45 P.M.

Monday, Sept. 18th.—No. 4 Company and Ambulance Platoon.  
Wednesday, Sept. 20th.—No. 2 Company.  
Thursday, Sept. 21st.—Parade of No. 2 Company is cancelled.  
Friday, Sept. 22nd.—Nos. 3 and 4 Companies.

## JOINED.

P.e. 705 E. D. Haskell.  
RECORDS.

P.e. 705 Haskell is attached to the D.S.P.'s office and placed in charge of all Records.

## MOUNTED POLICE.

Recruit Troopers Maher, Hyndman and Edwards, and all recent applicants, will report at Stables in plain clothes on Thursday, Sept. 19th, at 5.30 p.m.

F. C. JESKIN, D.S.P. (Reserve).

IMPORTANT FACT FOUND ABOUT  
WIRELESS LEAKS.

An important discovery has been made at Barfield and by it, it is believed, the secret of how Germans have been able to get the contents of messages sent to the Allied Headquarters to the front line has been found. Working at his instrument at Barfield recently Sergt. Hynds heard a message which he knew could not be sent from any wireless station within his receiving limits. It was in the Morse code. He came to the conclusion that it must be from the buzzer that was working in another tent ninety feet away. The electricity, which was passing over the buzzer wire, was being absorbed, and became active over the wireless apparatus. This is undoubtedly what the Germans have long known, and used in many cases to gain advantage against the Allies. In order to advance would become known to them instantly, as well as many other things they should not know. Great importance is attached to the discovery in official circles.



## PHOTOGRAPHING LYEMUN FORT.

DUTCHMAN HEAVILY FINED.  
PICTURES WITH GUNS SHOWING.

A fine of \$250 was imposed by Mr. Hazeland at the Hongkong Magistracy on Saturday upon a Dutchman named van Claerberghen who took photographs of Lyemun Fort when on board the *Empress of Japan* on Friday morning. The first witness called was Mr. E. W. Carpenter, an executive engineer in the Public Works Department, who was, like the defendant, a saloon passenger on board the *Empress of Japan* which arrived from the North on Friday morning. Mr. Carpenter said that when the ship was entering the harbour about 7 a.m. on Friday morning he was on the saloon deck, as was also the defendant. When passing Lyemun Fort he saw defendant leaning on the rail; he also had a camera resting on the rail and the camera was facing south. Presumably defendant was taking photographs, but he (witness) could not swear to this as defendant covered the camera with his body. Upon arrival at Hongkong witness was asked by the purser to point out the defendant which he did.

P. S. Pincoot said that about 8.30 a.m., on Friday morning he boarded the *Empress of Japan* upon arrival, and saw the defendant. In reply to questions defendant handed him a roll of films and one camera. Witness allowed defendant to go ashore to the Hongkong Hotel. About 12 (noon) the same day he received instructions to arrest the defendant, which he did. From the films handed to him he had developed the prints produced, consisting of six proofs. Witness was present when defendant made a statement, after being cautioned. The statement was:—

"I did not know there were any forts there. I simply took pictures. There was no notice on the ship saying that the taking of photographs was forbidden."

The next witness was Captain Litt, Provost Marshal, and he was handed the six photographs which had been developed from the films taken from the prisoner. Dealing with them in rotation Capt. Litt said:—

"No. 1 is a photograph of a ship. I do not know what it is, and I do not attach any importance to it."

No. 2 is also a photograph of a ship, apparently the *Hohennau*. I do not attach any importance to that."

No. 3 is Taikoo Dock, and I do not attach any importance to that one."

No. 4 is a photograph of Lyemun. With regard to this photograph, the military authorities do not think it would be advisable to say one way or the other. The photograph has been taken from a certain position, and probably it would not be advisable to say whether it is of importance or not, from the military authorities' point of view."

The Magistrate—You mean the military authorities would rather not say whether it is important or not?—Yes, sir. The Magistrate—If I convict I can order these films to be confiscated; there will then be no opportunity of the photographs getting back to defendant."

Capt. Litt—If the military authorities were to say whether they considered it to be an important position or not from the place where the photographs were taken they would only be informing the defendant of that."

As to No. 5 photograph Capt. Litt said that this was of Kowloon."

No. 6 was Lyemun again, and what he had said with regard to No. 4, added witness, also applied to No. 6."

Mr. Hazeland remarked that the difficulty he was faced with was that the charge was a criminal one, and he would like the authorities to say one way or the other or else he could not say whether there was anything in the case. The Ordinance said a person must not sketch (or photograph) any battery, field work or fortification. Unless the military authorities were prepared to say that defendant had infringed that regulation he did not see how they really stood."

Capt. Litt—I should not like to say whether, from the point of view of the military authorities, we consider these important photographs (Nos. 4 and 6) or not. Both the photographs are taken from a position where two guns are distinctly visible to people passing through Lyemun pass."

Mr. Hazeland—But you see my point, the Ordinance says sketches or photographs of a battery, field work, or fortification."

(Continued on next Column.)

## CANTON HOSPITAL.

The following donations to the funds of the Canton Hospital are acknowledged by Mr. W. Sherr, the hon. treasurer:—

HONGKONG CURRENCY.	
An Anonymous Friend of the Hospital per Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak and Mr. Chow Shau Son...	\$ 500
Bradley & Co., Ltd.	100
Admiral C. P. Sob	100
Mr. Lei Yam Yung, Supt. of Canton Customs	20
Mr. Lo Chok Won	30
Mr. Ohoy Cheong	100
Mr. Lo Shun Wen	50
Mr. Wong Kwok Shuen	30
Mr. Ohoy Ying Fay	30
Mr. Loke Fung Shan	25
Mr. Peong How Kwai	25
Mr. Lo Siu Cherk	25
Mr. Choy Sin Foon	20
Mr. Mark Lai Ting	20
Mr. Wong Cheong Foon	10
Mr. Wong Bui Chow	10
Mr. Cheng Kwai Ping	10
Mr. Lee Hong Ping	10
Mr. Lee Chi Chung	5
Mr. Hob Lai Sak	5
Mr. Kwang Shu Chung	5
Mr. Lou Kwan Shum	5
Mr. Leong Lai Ting	5
Mr. Yung Ku Chan	10
Mr. Koo Yuen Fung	10
Mr. Yuen Chun	5

CANTON CURRENCY.	
H. E. Chu Hin Lan	400
H. E. Lung Tai Kwong	1,000
Mr. Lu Tsai Fan, Com. of Police	100
Mr. Chu Pasang, Pun Yue Magistrate	44
Mr. Chan Yan, Nam Hoi Magistrate	20
H. E. Chan Ye Huen	100
Mr. Yung Kan Tung, The Towns of Uet Hoi	80
Commander Wu Ling Shuen	200
H. E. Ting Nai Yeung, Salt Com.	100
General Lei Fuk Lam	50
Mr. Wong To, Financial Commissioner	100

Capt. Litt—This photograph (No. 6) is a photograph of a battery, Sir, and guns would be visible in both the photographs (Nos. 5 and 6). The guns are there and they are obvious to any body looking."

Capt. Litt then examined the two photographs with a magnifying glass. He saw that two guns were distinctly visible in No. 6, and one gun was visible in No. 4 and he (witness) knew that guns were there. It was a photograph of a fortification. "I would like to add," said the Provost Marshal, "that it must be obvious to anybody taking a photograph that the guns were visible from a ship coming into Hongkong by way of Lyemun. I would not like to say anything else in connection with the case, actually on oath."

The Magistrate—Then we cannot hear any more."

Defendant had no questions to ask, but said he would like to make a statement. He said that when the *Empress of Japan* came in on Friday morning he took out his camera and made four pictures. The first two—the photographs of the steamers were taken in Shanghai. From one of those pictures he knew that it was the barracks because somebody on board told him. In that picture he thought he saw a gun. All the officers of the ship were walking up and down the deck and no one told him that taking photographs from that position was not allowed. There was no notice whatever on board stating that the taking of photographs was not allowed."

The Magistrate said that he proposed to convict the defendant, but before doing so he would like to hear Capt. Litt on the seriousness of otherwise of the case."

Capt. Litt stated that as he had said before it would not be in the public interest to say whether the Authorities considered those photographs to be a really serious matter or not. The more serious the Military Authorities thought it, perhaps the more attention would be paid to that point of view. The Military Authorities did strongly object to photographs being taken where there were guns and they thought it extremely objectionable that photographs should be taken of the entrance to ports of that kind. Whilst the Military Authorities took a serious view they did not ask for imprisonment, but they would like a substantial fine in order to make certain that that sort of thing should not occur."

Mr. Hazeland stated that in respect to the question of *mens rea* he decided three years ago, before the War, that the doctrine of *mens rea* did not apply to that kind of offence. He must regard the offence as serious—taking photographs of the forts—and he thought that justice would be met in imposing a fine of \$250, with the alternative of three months' hard labour. The money was paid."

The photographs and films were ordered to be forfeited to the Crown."

## CHAMPIONSHIP BOXING.

## INTERESTING CONTESTS AT THE THEATRE ROYAL.

The local champions who defended their titles at the Theatre Royal on Saturday evening retained them, and, with the exception of Richards, the lightweight champion, it was very easy work. Richards had a very hard fight, and won on points by the narrowest of margins, and this was the best fight of the evening. One old follower of boxing remarked that it was one of the best and cleanest Colonial fights he had seen.

There was a large audience, all ring-side seats being occupied, but the programme opened in a most unpromising manner. The first bout was to have been a six rounds contest between two youngsters, Kelly Tong (Hongkong) and Young Alfredo (Manila). The lads went for things "hammer and tongs" in the opening round, and Alfredo began to show signs of damage and distress very early in the round. Tong got home heavily on the head and body many times before the gong sounded, and Alfredo took his seat with an eye on the point of closing. Tong repeated his damaging programme in the second round, and Alfredo presented such a sorry spectacle half way through that the fight was stopped and the honours went to the Hongkong lad.

The same thing happened in the contest between Pto. Thomas (light heavyweight of the 4th K.S.L.I.) and Pto. Plant. The latter was one lb. heavier than Thomas, but the latter's height and reach were so ably combined that Plant was knocked and chased all round the ring. Several times Plant went to his knees, but Thomas was very considerate on occasions when he could have knocked Plant out with very little effort. When the gong sounded the end of the first round Plant was extremely "groggy." The second round, or what there was of it, was a repetition of the first. Plant received a rain of blows on the head and body, went down on his knees several times, received more punishment when in this position, and must have been greatly relieved when the referee stopped the fight and gave the decision in favour of Thomas. Plant has much to learn before he can hope to put up a fight against a man like Thomas. It was an absurd contest from the point of view of comparative skill.

This bout was followed by a three round exhibition spar between Iron Bux and Young Maher. Maher was responsible for some clever and pretty work, and Bux, who was in the pink of condition, impressed everyone with his general improvement in rig craft. He threw out a challenge at the termination of the spar, and it is hoped to bring him and Richards together shortly. Maher is also keen on seriously matching himself against Bux.

The first half of the programme was concluded with the best fight of the evening, which went the full ten rounds. This was between Richards, who was defending his lightweight championship, and Seaman Isaacs, and the fact that Richards eventually won narrowly on points is evidence of the skill of his opponent, for Richards is a clever boxer and a hard hitter. The first three rounds brought out some highly entertaining boxing, and early in the fight Isaacs showed that he would take a lot of beating. Richards practised all his old moves, but he frequently hit the air and was often severely jabbed and punched. He was more steady in defence, however, and this is what eventually won him the fight. It was in the fourth round that the sailor scored points, when, by means of skilful footwork and finesse he frequently got Richards in a corner and punched hard at both head and body, with Richards bending low and covering his head with both gloves. Richards must have made up the arrears in the fifth round, for he was hardly touched, and got home with several hard punches and jabs. In the next few rounds the men were so evenly matched that the result was in doubt, and they came up for the last round quite fresh, a novel experience for past opponents of Richards. The seaman rushed straight at his man with the obvious idea of delivering a knock-out, but Richards' defence was superb. Heavy blows landed on his gloves and shoulders, and he got home on the jaw with several straight punches. Just before the gong went Richards also

(Continued on next Column.)

## HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Two Chinese of the Siu Fung Tai shop, Sai Yuen Lane, were charged with exporting biscuits without a permit. The biscuits weighed about a ton and were valued at \$100. They had come down from Shanghai as "cunaba" for a friend and defendant wanted to send them on to Macao.

Mr. Wood fined one defendant \$20 and the other \$1.

A Chinese who had returned from America with two motor lamps and accessories was charged with attempting to export the same without a permit.

Mr. Lloyd Deputy Superintendent of Imports and Exports, said in quite a number of similar cases permits had been refused and permits were not granted for the transshipment of such goods to the interior without the permission of the Canton Government.

Defendant said he had lately returned and was ignorant of the laws of the Colony. He wanted to take the lamps to his village where there were many robbers.

Mr. Wood fined defendant \$100, and ordered the forfeiture of the articles.

## LEAVE TO APPEAL GRANTED.

Leave to appeal was granted by Mr. Hazeland in a case in which a Chinese was fined \$25 for assault and \$150 for being in possession of a dagger in a house at West Point. An application for a rehearing of the case was made by Mr. Leo D'Almada who contended that the defendant had no opportunity of bringing his witnesses.

Inspector Sullivan said he gave the man an opportunity to get witnesses but he said he had none. He (Inspector Sullivan) objected to a rehearing, because he had given the man every opportunity to procure witnesses. He had made private enquiries into the case and found there was no doubt as to defendant's guilt.

His worship said it was one of the clearest cases he had ever dealt with. The demeanour of the complainant in the box was of the very best. The weapon was a most dangerous one, and it was because of this that he inflicted such a heavy punishment. The application would be refused.

Mr. D'Almada then asked for leave to appeal, and this was granted.

scored with a severe blow between the eyes. The decision was properly given in Richards' favour, but it was a very near thing, and Isaacs can be complimented upon having put up such a great fight. He came to within a very few points of the lightweight championship.

Beesty and Cotton boxed for nine rounds at 8 st. 4 lb. and 9 st. respectively, but the fight was such a one-sided affair that it could reasonably have been stopped in the fourth round. Cotton knocked Beesty all over the ring and the surprise was that Beesty survived so much rough usage. Several times he was knocked over the ropes, and there were occasions when Cotton, in a very sporting spirit, allowed his opponent to recover his feet and wind, when another blow would have settled things. Half way through the ninth round it was a ten rounds contest—the fight was stopped and awarded to Cotton. The superiority of Cotton made the fight a somewhat tame affair. Beesty was deservedly applauded for the plucky manner in which he took his punishment.

The "star turn" of the evening, a 15 rounds contest for the heavyweight championship of the Colony, came to an end in the sixth round. Corpl. Scott, the holder, being far superior to his challenger, Seaman Higgs. The latter impressed everyone with his pugilistic appearance when he took his corner, and also when he rushed right in at the commencement and delivered some hard punches on the head and body. Scott adopted his usual casual manner in the first two rounds, left himself open several times, and seemingly allowed Higgs to hit him. It was in the third round that Scott, who had evidently been "feeling" his man, set to work in earnest, and on one occasion he landed with such force on the point of Higgs' jaw that the latter reeled against the ropes. This was followed by a left and right to the head, and then the gong sounded, and Higgs staggered badly towards his corner with blood on his face. The seaman had recovered splendidly when the fourth round commenced, and rushed at Scott with his arms swinging dangerously. Twice he landed on Scott's head, and the champion was obviously shaken. Then Higgs was warned for "butting" with his head, but this offence had only resulted in his receiving several nasty jabs. Scott did all the scoring in the fifth round, and early in the sixth Higgs was knocked down, coming up at eight in a very dazed condition. He made a rush at Scott, but the latter dodged and landed with fearful force on the jaw. Higgs reeled towards the ropes, received a right and left on the head, and then held up his hand in token of surrender. It was a very easy thing for Scott.

This event closed the programme, and the promoter, Mr. G. Goldborough, is to be congratulated upon having arranged such an interesting evening's sport.

## INTIMATIONS

## LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; Co.

## SPORTS DEPARTMENT.

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT JUST RECEIVED  
OF BRITISH MADE TENNIS GEAR.

## SLAZENGER'S

AND

## AYRE'S

## TENNIS BALLS

\$10.50 Dozen

PACKED IN

AIR-TIGHT BOXES.

## TENNIS NETS

From \$9.50 Each.

## TENNIS

## COURT

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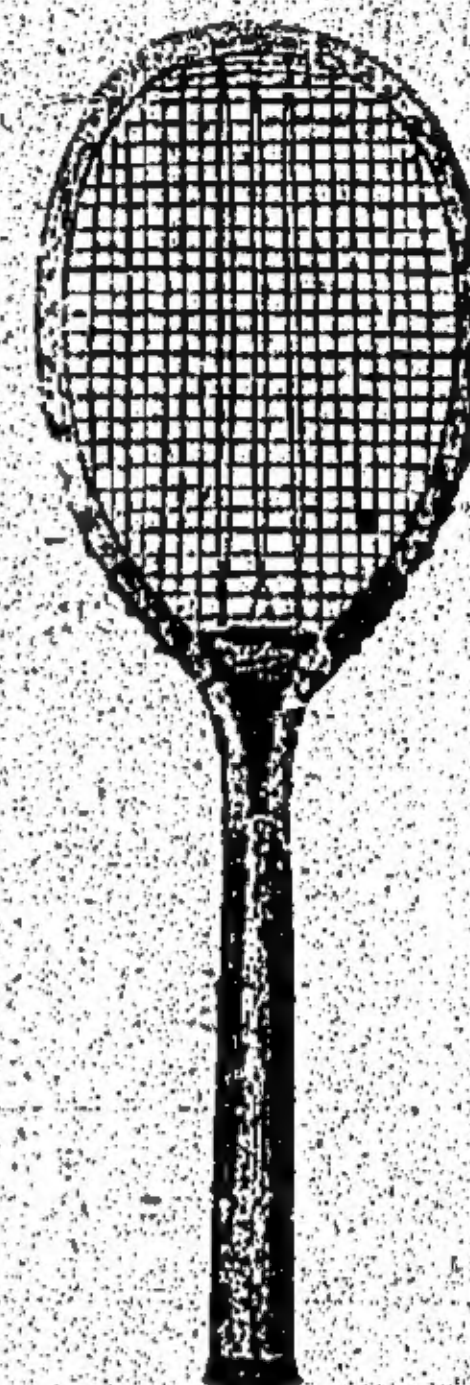
SIMPLE AND

EFFECTIVE.

NO

RUBBER BANDS

TO PERISH.



## TENNIS

## RACKETS

From \$7 Each.

INCLUDING

TWO 1916 MODELS:

THE "ARGUS,"

and

THE "UNITY,"

CONSTRUCTED

BY THE MAKERS

OF THE

RISELEY-HEXAGON.

## TENNIS

## POSTS

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ACCESSORIES.

RANSOME'S

LAWN

MOWERS.



An invaluable tonic for all cases of anaemia, sleeplessness, exhaustion, nervous dyspepsia, neurasthenia, effects of overwork.

## VEGETABLE HAEMATOGEN.

Replaces easily all the blood preparations now in use, because it contains the BLOOD-SALTS and CHLOROPHYL-IRON.

Does not contain ALCOHOL and animal PURINE BASES, which excite the nervous system.

Beware of expensive substitutes, which give a huge profit to the dealers.

Sold everywhere at \$1.50 per bottle.

Only genuine with this name:

HET CRUYDEN-HUYS.

Sole Agent: WILLEM HEYBLOM, Powell's Building.

1016

## Wm. POWELL, Ltd.

PHONE 341.

PHONE 346.

## SERGES.

GABERDINES

## CHECKS.

FOR LADIES' COATS & SKIRTS AND DRESSES.

NEW GOODS. JUST ARRIVED.

1017



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

**TO LET—AT THE PEAK.**  
**FURNISHED HOUSE.**  
 Apply—  
 GERKEN,  
 80, Bonham Road,  
 Tel. 392. [1150]

## HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

**THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING** of the above Society will be held in the City Hall on MONDAY, 25th September, 1916, at 4.30 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st August; of electing office-bearers for the ensuing year, &c.

R. HENDERSON,  
 Hon. Secretary.  
 Hongkong, 16th September, 1916. [1151]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

**THE** Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,  
 On THURSDAY,  
 the 21st September, 1916, commencing at 11 A.M., at his Sales Room, Duddell Street, 198 Cases WINE and PROVISIONS (to be sold in lots to suit purchasers).  
 Terms:—Cash on delivery.  
 GEO. T. LAMBERT,  
 Auctioneer. [1152]

## NOTICE.

S.S. "AUGUST BELMONT"

**NEITHER** the Captain nor the Owners will be Responsible for any Debts incurred by the Officers or Crew of the above vessel.  
 Hongkong, 13th September, 1916. [1133]

## NOTICE.

I beg to inform the public that I have this Day Established myself as Watchmaker, Repairer, etc.  
 All work done on the Premises and all orders will have my careful attention.  
 JAMES STEER  
 (late of C. J. GAFF & Co.),  
 No. 4, T'Agall Street,  
 Hongkong, 1st September, 1916. [1080]

## NOTICE.

SIEMSEN & CO.  
 SIBBE  
 O. STRUCKMEYER.  
 R. DANIELSEN.  
 R. STUTZKE.

**ANY** persons having Claims against the above who have not already lodged same with the Liquidators are requested to present same to the Undersigned before 30th September, 1916.  
 ALEX. ROSS & Co.,  
 Liquidators of the above. [1083]

## WANTED.

**FOR** Saigon, STENOGRAPHER with good knowledge of English.  
 Apply:—  
 Box No. 16,  
 Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1149]

## WANTED.

**EUROPEAN** SECOND ENGINEER for H.M. Tug "ATLAS." Rate of Pay, \$7 per day for seven days per week.  
 Apply to—  
 CHIEF ENGINEER,  
 H.M. Dockyard. [1142]

## WANTED.

**MASTER MARINER, LONDON** CERTIFICATE is open for employment as MASTER on China Coast or Foreign-going steamer.  
 Apply—  
 "X. Y.,"  
 Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1125]



## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION

**IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED** that SEALED TENDERS in duplicate, which should be clearly marked "TENDER FOR MEDICAL DEPARTMENT CONTRACT," will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until noon of SATURDAY, the 7th October, 1916, for the Supply of Aerated Waters, Bottling and Casing, Beer, Spirits, Wines, etc., Spirit of Wine, Chemicals, Drugs, Surgical Instruments and Sundries; Furniture, etc.; Milk, etc.; Provisions; Sundries and Washing (Schedules Nos. 1 to 10) required locally by this Department for the period of one year from the first of January next inclusive.  
 Application should be made to the Colonial Secretary's Office for the necessary forms of Tender. All other information may be obtained from the Principal Civil Medical Officer at the Civil Hospital.  
 J. T. C. JOHNSON,  
 Principal Civil Medical Officer.  
 Medical Department,  
 Hongkong 8th September, 1916. [1122]



## NOTICE.

**ANY** EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

## INTIMATIONS

## HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATE No. 42/713, dated Hongkong, 17th February, 1903, for One Share numbered 9518 Registered in the name of Miss SARAH DUNCAN FISKE has been LOST or STOLEN, and should this Certificate not be produced to the Bank before the 30th September, 1916, a new Certificate for the Share will be issued and the said Provisional Certificate No. 42/713 will be thereafter treated by this Corporation as Null and Void.  
 By Order of the Court of Directors,  
 N. J. STABB,  
 Chief Manager.  
 Hongkong, 1st September, 1916. [1064]

## THE HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

**THE SIXTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING** of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, 80, George Building, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 30th Sept., 1916, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the General Managers and Statement of Account to 31st May, 1916.  
 The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 30th September, both days inclusive.  
 GORDON & Co.,  
 General Managers.  
 Hongkong, 16th September, 1916. [1145]

## HONGKONG CLUB.

## NOTICE.

**THE THIRTIETH AND FINAL HALF-YEARLY DRAWING** of 115 DEBENTURES (1896 issue) of the HONGKONG CLUB, Payable on SATURDAY, the 20th September, 1916, will be held in the Club House at 11 o'clock A.M., on FRIDAY, the 22nd September, 1916.  
 Bearers of Debentures are invited to attend the Drawing.  
 By Order,  
 E. DES VOEUX,  
 Secretary.  
 Hongkong, 14th September, 1916. [1144]

## JUST RECEIVED

**FRESH** Supply of FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS.

## GRACA &amp; CO.

No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET.

[1361]

## NEW CARTRIDGES.

**BY** popular English Manufacturers. In all Bore and Size.

**SMOKELESS POWDER** and CHILLED SHOT. From No. 10 to B&G, at \$6, \$7 and \$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and AIRGUNS in Variety.

Inspection invited

## WM. SCHMIDT &amp; Co.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

## A LING &amp; CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

## FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.

Chanton Marbles in Various Shades.

TELEPHONE 1919

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## MITSUBISHI GOSHI KWAISHA

(Mitsubishi Co.)

## COAL DEPARTMENT.

Sole PROPRIETORS OF

TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTABE,

KISHIDAKE, YOSHINO, HOJO,

NAMAZUTA, SAYO, KANADA,

SHINNEI, KAMIYAMADA, BIRAI

AND OYUBARI COALFIELDS.

AGENT FOR SAKATO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE:—

MAEYUOCHI, TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES:—NAGASAKI, MOJI,

KARATSU, WAKAMATSU, OTARU,

MUROGAN, BAKODATE, KORE,

OSAKA, KURE, TOKYO, YOKOHAMA,

NAGOYA, TSURUGA, VLADIVOSTOK,

HANKOW, PEKING, LONDON, NEW

YORK, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG,

HATPHONG and CANTON.

Cable Address:—"IWABAKI"

Cables:—A1, A.B.C. 5th Ed., Western Union,

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Agents:—

CHINKIANG, Messrs. GUANING & Co.

MANILA—Messrs. MACDONALD & Co.

SINGAPORE—Messrs. BOKRO & Co., Ltd.

GLASGOW—Messrs. A. R. BROWN,

McFARLANE & Co., Ltd.

For Particulars, apply to—

K. KATO, Manager,  
 No. 2, Pedder Street Hongkong.  
 [1151]

TO LET.

MODERATE WEST, No. 42, 2nd

Peak, from 1st November, 1916.

Apply to—

LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

[1109]

## HOUSES TO LET

## TO LET—FURNISHED.

For One Month, or 6 Weeks.

**"FUNGSHUI"** Plantation—Road.  
 Cheap rental.  
 Apply to—  
 LINSTEAD & DAVIS.  
 [1134]

## TO LET.

**A SMALL OFFICE** in Alexandra Buildings. Cheap rental.  
 Apply—  
 "A."  
 Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
 1117

## OFFICES IN HOTEL MANSIONS.

**TO LET**, from 1st October, 1916, Four Large Connecting ROOMS on the Third Floor of Hotel Mansions, facing Blake Pier. At present occupied by the Commercial Union Assurance Company.  
 For particulars apply to—  
 MANAGER,  
 HONGKONG HOTEL.  
 [1090]

## TO LET.

**NOS. 9 and 10, MOUNTAIN VIEW** Peak.  
 GODOWN, No. 111, Praya East, Storage 600 tons.  
 Apply—  
 M. J. D. STEPHENS,  
 18, Bank Buildings.  
 [1097]

## TO LET.

From 1st November next.

**FLATS** in "EWO MESS," No. 4, THE PEAK.  
 Apply Property Office,  
 JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.  
 [1065]

## TO LET.

**A SMALL GODOWN** in PRINCE'S BUILDING.  
 For particulars, etc., apply—  
 THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE LTD.  
 685

## OFFICE TO LET.

**ONE LARGE ROOM** on the Top Floor of No. 2, Queen's Building.  
 Apply—  
 THORESEN & Co.  
 [592]

## TO LET.

**GODOWN** in Duddell Street. Light and Airy Offices overlooking Statue Square. Moderate rent.  
 For rent and other particulars apply to—  
 Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
 [1040]

## TO LET.

**OFFICES**, 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings.  
 Apply to—  
 SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.  
 [518]

## TO LET.

**OFFICES** on 1st Floor, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.  
 Apply to—  
 CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ltd.  
 [622]

## TO LET.

**NO. 4, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL**, First Floor.  
**THE COMMODIOUS DWELLING** HOUSE, with Office, Servants' Quarters, etc., No. 14, SHAMBAH, CANTON, from 1st June, at present in the occupation of the Imperial Russian Consulate.  
 Apply to—  
 DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.  
 [416]

## TO LET.

**OFFICES** at 2, Connaught Road.  
**HOUSE** in CLIFTON GARDENS, Connaught Road.  
 Nos. 1 and 2, WEST END TERRACE, CANTON.  
 Apply—  
 THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.  
 [32]

## TO LET.

**TWO ROOMED FLATS** in Nathan Road.  
**THREE ROOMED FLATS** in Humphry's Buildings, Kowloon.  
**FOUR ROOMED FLATS** in May Road with every modern convenience including English Bath and Kitchen Range, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few Flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.  
**FOUR ROOMED HOUSES** in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.  
 Apply to—  
 HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCIAL Co., Ltd.  
 Alexandra Buildings  
 [1014]

## TO LET.

**NO. 5, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK.**  
**NO. 12, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, SHOP.**  
**NO. 3, CAMERON VILLAS, 63 PEAK.**  
**4 ROOMED FLAT** to let at the PEAK.  
**KELLET CREST, 56, PEAK.**  
**"GLENSHIELD," No. 141, Plantation Road, Peak.**  
**"HASTING," Austin Road, Kowloon.**  
**No. 23, BELLJOE TERRACE** with 3 bedrooms on Campbell Road.  
**TWO GODOWNS** in Duddell Street.  
**No. 2, DES VOEUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK, (Unfurnished).**  
**No. 14, THE PEAK'S (CAMERON VILLAS)**  
 Apply to—  
 LINSTEAD & DAVIS  
 2nd Floor, Alexandra Buildings  
 [1109]

## INTIMATION

## BY APPOINTMENT.

## WATSON'S PYERIS.

Registered.

An exact reproduction of a well-known Spa at half the price.  
 Blends Perfectly with Spirits, especially Whisky.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing. Drink deep or touch not the Pyrean Spring. These shallow draughts intoxicate the brain And drinking deeply sobers us again."—Pope.

PINTS 90 CTS. PER DOZ.

SPLITS 60 " " "



## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.

## AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS

TELEPHONE 436.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.  
 LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 18TH SEPTEMBER, 1916.

## THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

From all the theatres of war recently the news has been of the most encouraging description. In the first two months of the great Russian offensive our Allies took prisoner three generals, 7,067 officers and 330,000 men. At a conservative estimate, says Mr. STANLEY WAGNER, the special representative of *The Times*, this implies a loss, from all causes, of something like three-quarters of a million of the enemy's organized effectives. While the Russian losses are not disclosed, it is declared that if they were twice as heavy as they have been this summer Russia could bear them for five consecutive years without any fear of running short of men. Another such sweeping movement as that which has been carried out by General Brusilov would mean the collapse of Austria. The pressure is still being successfully maintained, and Russia is, in addition, dealing heavy blows at the Turks and sending troops against Bulgaria. In Macedonia where it is especially gratifying to see the Serbians repaying the Bulgarians for their treachery—the Allies' offensive is said to have seriously upset the enemy's plans of concentration against Roumania, which is thus left with greater freedom to follow up her advance into Hungarian territory. Italy, also, has been pressing home her successes in the Trentino and on the Isonzo, and is reported to have in preparation a still more important affair than the attack on Gorizia. In Egypt the Turks have been severely repulsed. Nor when we come to the west, where Germany has concentrated two-thirds of her fighting forces, does the tale of progress stop. Here the Anglo-French offensive has pierced the third and last line of the enemy's long-established positions. Since the "thrust" began at the opening of July the Germans have, of course, been

preparing for such an eventuality, but, though their newly constructed defences will, doubtless necessitate severe fighting before they are taken, they are not likely to prove so formidable as those which have just been penetrated. The cables tell us that the British advance was made between the Albert-Bapaume road, north-west of Pozieres, and Bouleaux Wood, south-east of Ginchy, and that it carried the enemy's main points d'appui along a front of six miles. The Germans held out in the northern portion of Highwood, but were surrounded and cut off, large numbers thus being taken prisoners. Subsequently the British advanced beyond Elers, along the road from Longueval to Bapaume; to Martinpuich and to Courcellette, which lie south-west and north-east respectively of the Albert-Bapaume road. As a result, they now hold the whole range of hills between Pozieres and Comblès, thus enabling our Allies to move forward on both banks of the Somme. By capturing Bouchevesnes the French have driven a wedge between Comblès and Peronne, the most important German strongholds on the Somme. This wedge blocks the great main road behind the German front, which has been invaluable to the enemy in moving guns and stores to threatened points. As the British can sweep the other roads from Comblès towards Bapaume with their artillery, Comblès is completely isolated. These operations represent very substantial gains, which cannot be gauged solely, or even mainly, by the area of the territory wrested from the enemy. We have seen extracts from the German Press affecting indifference to the success of the Allied offensive. In a week, it was pointed out, the British had won back seventeen French villages, leaving 2,554 yet to be taken. If that rate of progress were maintained, it was argued, it would take three years to free France from the grip of Germany. By the same methods of calculation it would require another six years to overrun Germany. No one, of course, knows better than the authors of this little jape the fallacy of such reasoning. Even Herr ZIMMERMAN, the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, cannot now be so "firmly convinced," as he told the Press he was a month ago, that "the iron German wall in the West is not to be shaken," while Professor WAGNER will find it difficult to justify the assurance, which he gave a month ago, that "the real crisis has passed" and "things are well on the Somme." The Allies have shown that they are now able to carry the war into the enemy's camp, and that not even the most cunningly devised and stubbornly defended works can prevail against them. Their task during the past two months and a half might well have appalled any but the most heroic troops, for the ground over which they have had to advance was honeycombed with trenches and elaborate subterranean shelters, while every wood and every village was converted into a fortress. Their success is calculated to inspire them with increased confidence and to produce a feeling of dismay in the ranks of the enemy, who, despite the precautions taken to hide the truth from them, will soon begin to discern the handwriting on the wall, if, indeed, they do not see it already.

Japan has been declared a place at which an infectious or contagious disease prevails.

It has been reported to the Police that \$3,100 was taken from a safe at 231, Wing Lok Street on Friday night by means of a duplicate key.

It is notified that at the expiration of three months the Ying Cheong Wo Hing Kee Company will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the Register and the Company will be dissolved.

The September Criminal Sessions open at the Supreme Court to-day. The calendar includes two indictments for murder, one of manslaughter, one of robbery with violence, two of receiving bribes, and two of larceny.

At a meeting of the Sanitary Board to be held to-morrow, Mr. P. W. Goldring, pursuant to notice, will move:—"That this Board, in considering the estimates for the year 1917, do recommend to the Government an increased vote in order to provide for an addition of at least five inspectors on the staff of this Department."

The annual meeting of the St. Andrew's Society, Hongkong, is advertised to take place next Monday, the 25th inst.

A junk carrying a crew of 16, capsized in a squall off Kowloon about 1 a.m. on the 13th instant and two women, two girls and a boy were drowned. The remainder of the crew were rescued by junks which came to their assistance.

Eighty-four dollars of a lawn-bowls sweep-stake organised at the Police Recreation Ground on Saturday will be applied to the War Charities. A sum of \$56, collected among the spectators by Mrs. Milroy, Sailors' Home, will be applied to the same purpose.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that the Offices of the Supreme Court will be open daily during the Long Vacation, except upon Public and General Holidays, from 10 o'clock in the forenoon until 1 o'clock in the afternoon from September 20th until October 17th, both days inclusive.

The *Gazette* notifies that persons desiring to enter Portugal or Portuguese Colonies, other than Macao, must carry passports; which passports, in the case of persons other than Portuguese subjects, must bear the visa of a Portuguese diplomatic or Consular Representative. All passports must contain the signature and the photograph of the bearer, the latter sealed by the authority granting the passport.

Hon. Captain Ajab Khan Sirdar Bahadur, I.O.M., who has been nominated by the Viceroy of India as an unofficial member of the Imperial Legislative Council, and who was awarded the 1st Class Indian Order of Merit for gallantry shown in Mesopotamia, is a brother of Mr. Sirdar Khan, 1st Clerk in the Hongkong Harbour Office, and Mr. Khayyas Khan, Clerk in the Money Order Office.

Information has been received from H.B.M. Consul at Dairen to the effect that quarantine measures have been enforced against all ships arriving at Dairen or Port Arthur from or by way of Canton and all other South-China ports. Information has also been received from the Consul-General for the Netherlands-India to the effect that the sanitary measures imposed in Netherlands-India against arrivals from Hongkong on account of plague have been withdrawn.

As the result of a letter from Lord Landsdowne, President of the British Red Cross Society and Superior of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, a special appeal for funds is being made throughout the Empire on October 19th, which is to be known as "Our Day." In Hongkong it is proposed to make the day a "Rose Day," and to hold a *concert* in the afternoon and evening. A special appeal for ear-marked subscription will also be made over a period preceding the "Day."

The programme at the Organ Recital to be given by Mr. Denman-Falkner, F.R.C.O., L.R.A.M., at St. John's Cathedral on 2.15 p.m. to-night in aid of the Navy League War Memorial Fund is as follows:—"Grand Choeur," Guilmant; Violin solo, "Dreaming" (Schumann) Miss Vera Cress; "To the Sea," Macdowell; Solo, "The Lost Chord," (Sullivan) Mr. J. Dewar; Madrigal, (E. Lemare) Hyman; "Chant sans paroles," Tschikowsky; Duet for violin and voice, (D. Forster) Miss Vera Cress and Mr. J. Dewar; "The Storm," Lemmens.

**BOWLS.**  
**TAIKOO WIN "PERFECTION" CUP.**  
 Taikoo defeated Kowloon in the final of the Hongkong Bowls League on Saturday by a large margin. This is the third consecutive occasion upon which Taikoo have won the league, and they thus become permanent holders of the handsome "Perfection" Cup. The players on both sides were presented with gold medals. The game was played on the Police greens.

**ST. JOHN AMBULANCE.**  
**AQUATIC SPORTS AT HONGKONG.**  
 Entries close to-day for a programme of aquatic sports which has been arranged to take place at the V.R.C. on the 23rd inst., in connection with the Hongkong and China district of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas. The sports are due to commence at 2.30 p.m., and the events will be as follows:—Class B. Handicap, 50 yards; Cadet Co.'s race, 50 yards; Brigade Championship race, 100 yards; Team race (four 25 yards each); Swimming under water; Open Event (scratch), 100 yards; Long Plunge; Class A Handicap, 100 yards; Handicap Open to V.R.C. members only, 100 yards; Life Saving Competition; Greasy Pole Diving for plates; Consolation race.



# THE WAR.

## THE SOMME BATTLE: GRAPHIC FRENCH DESCRIPTION.

### RUSSIA'S GIANT AEROPLANES.

### BRITAIN'S HEAVY ARMoured CARS.

### WEIRD MONSTERS SPITTING FIRE.

### BRILLIANT SERBIANS.

#### FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### THE BRITISH ADVANCE ON THE SOMME

INTERESTING FRENCH  
DESCRIPTION.

PARIS, September 16th.

The following particulars of yesterday's great battles on the Somme are taken from a French source:—

The morning was beautiful and the weather favourable for aerial observation when the British moved forward between the Albert-Bapaume Road, north-west of Pozieres, and Bouleaux Wood, south-east of Guinchy. Their dash, after effective artillery preparation, enabled them to carry the enemy's main points d'appui along ten kilometres. By noon Flers and Martinpuich were captured, but the Germans were still holding out in the northern portion of High Wood.

Thanks to their successful advance west and east of the wood the British managed to outflank the enemy and cut him off. Hence the large number of prisoners.

The British thus considerably advanced along the Fiers Road, then they gained ground south-east of St. Leuzy Wood and still further encircled Comblès. German counter-attacks in the afternoon were repulsed and a fresh effort enabled the British, after most violent fighting, to advance to the outskirts of Courcellette.

Among the prisoners nine German regiments were identified which proves that the German High Command means its lines heavily when expecting a British attack. But the vigour of our Allies is irresistible and the enthusiasm aroused by the Irish at Guinchy, also the recent victories, have worked wonders.

Throughout the day the mastery of the air incontestably belonged to the British. Few German aeroplanes dared to venture over the British lines.

While the artillery continues to play an ever splendid part in preparing the way for the infantry advance across the great Albert Plateau and crawling armoured cars negotiate a country never yet crossed by a vehicle of any kind, it should not be forgotten that the aeroplanes are playing a splendid and unexpected part in descending so low and in pouring in machine-gun fire that they become literally flying infantry. Machines skimming the fields has added another terror for the German infantry.

#### FRENCH COMMENT.

PARIS, September 16th.

An expert French commentator referring to yesterday's battle says the British infantry showed remarkable bite and when counter-attacked resisted desperately. The British now hold the whole range of hills between Pozieres and Comblès. This is a very powerful advance which will enable the French to move forward on both banks of the Somme.

#### "GERMANY'S BLACKEST WEEK."

#### ENEMY'S THIRD AND LAST LINE SMASHED.

LONDON, September 16th.

"A great day in Germany's blackest week" strikes the keynote of this morning's opinion on yesterday's *communiqués*. The feeling is one of satisfaction without elevation. The question was being asked during the French push: "What are the British doing?" To-day Mrs. Sir Douglas Haig's splendid answer, which means that both the British and French have now smashed through the third and last line of the enemy's long-established position, on the one hand, and have driven him to less well-organised defences. The much talked wall of steel has been battered to bits.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### NO CHANGE ON BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, September 16th.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a *communiqué*, states:—South of the Ancre there is no change despite two counter-attacks.

All other gains have been held.

#### THE NEW LINE.

LONDON, September 16th.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a *communiqué* states:—On the main battle-front south of the Ancre there has been no material change.

Four German field guns and a further two hundred prisoners have been captured. Two counter-attacks were beaten off.

We held the line gained yesterday which now runs 500 yards northward from High Wood and includes the whole of the large villages of Courcellette, Martinpuich and Flers, each fully twice the size of Guillemont.

We carried out many successful enterprises yesterday evening at various points on the west front, our troops entering the enemy trenches at many places, inflicting casualties and taking prisoners.

#### MOST IMPORTANT BRITISH VICTORY SINCE MARNE BATTLE.

LONDON, September 17th.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters in France states:—Yesterday's battle so far as the results are known is the most important British victory since the Battle of the Marne.

The number of prisoners, so far as counted, total 2,500, but numbers are still arriving.

The enemy evidently lost many guns, as the German artillery is weakening, especially in the heavy ordnance. The loss of high ground for observation, coupled with our complete domination of the air, minimises the opportunities for the use of the enemy's long range guns.

#### AMAZED GERMAN PRISONERS.

LONDON, September 17th.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters in France says:—The special outstanding feature of yesterday's "push" was the amazement of the German prisoners who, after being overwhelmed by the supposedly impotent British, were told this was a mere flimsy compared with what was coming.

There were many raids over the whole line yesterday causing heavy aggregate German casualties.

There was a particularly brilliant affair in the Leipzig salient, near Thiépval, which resulted in the capture of 5 officers and 170 men, all Germans.

Counter-attacks have up till now been abortive, suggesting that the enemy is tired. It is reported that the Germans are rushing up reinforcements in motors, which are having a most unpleasant time at the hands of our artillery, assisted by airmen.

The British faced the First German Army with over a thousand guns.

#### BRITISH ADVANCE NEARLY TWO MILES ON SIX MILES FRONT.

LONDON, September 17th.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a *communiqué* says:—Since yesterday we have advanced one to two miles on a six miles front.

We captured 1,700 prisoners to-day.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### BRITISH HEAVY ARMoured CARS.

#### TO LOCATE AND DESTROY GERMAN MACHINE GUNS.

LONDON, September 17th.

It is stated that the chief work of the new heavy armoured cars, mentioned by General Sir Douglas Haig, is to locate and destroy German machine-guns prior to our infantry advancing.

This should considerably reduce our casualties, a large percentage of which are due to machine-guns.

No details of the cars have been given, but it is pointed out that no vehicle on ordinary wheels is able to traverse the shell-torn, roadless, trench-intersected wilderness at the French front.

#### WEIRD MONSTERS, SPITTING FIRE.

Another message on the same subject says:—The topic of the moment is our new armoured cars, which are veritable mobile turrets, and seem to have solved the problem of dealing with machine-guns.

German prisoners admit that the sight of the weird monsters creeping towards them spitting fire is a most demoralising experience.

The whole tone of the prisoners is one of great depression. They were told that our offensive was spent, and the previous day's inactivity lulled them into false security.

#### FRENCH AIR TRIUMPH.

#### TWENTY-ONE GERMAN AERO- PLANES BROUGHT DOWN.

PARIS, September 16th.

We have consolidated our new positions.

Enemy attacks east of Clercy and east of Bony were repulsed, and four hundred unarmoured prisoners taken.

Twenty-one German aeroplanes were brought down yesterday.

Many bombs were dropped on various German establishments and stations.

#### FRENCH ADVANCE.

PARIS, September 17th.

After a comparatively quiet day on the Somme front the French progressed north of Bouchavesnes and carried a trench on the north-east of Berry.

A German counter-attack at Belloy collapsed under machine-gun fire.

The French air raids behind the German front continue.

#### NAVAL ACTIVITY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### HARRISON LINER SUNK.

LONDON, September 16th.

The Harrison liner *Counsellor* has been sunk. All the crew were saved.

The steamers *Mareel* (nationality un-stated) and *Elizabeth* (Norwegian) have also been sunk. The crew of the former were landed at Genoa, and that of the latter, numbering 47, were picked-up from boats and landed at Savona.

#### BRITISH AIR RAID AT OSTEND.

LONDON, September 16th.

An Admiralty announcement states that early on the morning of the 15th instant a squadron of Naval aeroplanes successfully bombarded the enemy's heavy batteries near Ostend. All the British machines and airmen returned safely.

#### AIR ATTACK AT PALESTINE.

LONDON, September 16th.

The Admiralty announces that between August 25th and 28th a British Seaplane squadron carried out a series of attacks and reconnaissance on enemy railway communications in Palestine.

Considerable damage was done to Afek Junction, and the engine and rolling stock stores were destroyed. Stations at Tulkeram, Ardana, Boms, and the enemy camp near Remleh were also severely damaged.

#### THE BALKANS

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### ALLIES STILL ADVANCING. SUCCESSSES ON ALL FRONTS.

PARIS, September 16th.

A Salonika official report states:—There has been a violent cannonade on the Struma and the Vardar and appreciable advance has been made in the regions of Makukovo and Vetrenik.

The Serbians have routed the enemy west of Lake Ostrovo, and, advancing most rapidly, crossed the Brodi River ten kilometres north of Florina. The number of guns captured by them is now 32.

The French and Russians have crossed the line of the Malareka heights and are advancing victoriously in the region of Florina.

Many bombs have been dropped on Monastir.

#### ALLIES' SUCCESSSES UPSET ENEMY'S PLANS.

PARIS, September 16th.

Experts point out that the important successes won at the outset by the Allied offensive from Salonika will considerably upset the enemy's plans for a concentration against Rumania.

A SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAID.

LONDON, September 16th.

A British raiding detachment crossed the Struma and attacked Dzimimah and Komaja, capturing prisoners.

MOUNTED TROOPS ACTIVE.

Our mounted troops also raided the upper and lower Gudele, we meanwhile maintaining a steady bombardment from our Dorian front.

#### BRILLIANT SERBIANS. REMARKABLE SUCCESS.

LONDON, September 16th.

The successes of the Serbians continue with extraordinary rapidity. The Serbians now occupy all the positions dominating Florina, the capture of which may consequently be considered imminent.

A Serbian official account of the Bulgarian rout mentions the capture of large numbers of prisoners, who continue to arrive, and also 29 guns, including heavy guns, and a great quantity of munitions and war material. Several of the captured guns have been turned against the Bulgarians whose losses are enormous. The battlefield is strewn with their dead. One Bulgarian regiment alone lost 1,500 under Serbian bombardment.

REPORTED RUSSO-ROUMANIAN  
RETREAT.

LONDON, September 17th.

A Rumanian *communiqué*, published in Berlin, reports that very heavy fighting has taken place at Dobrudja, and that the Russo-Rumanians are retreating northwards.

#### NEW GREEK CABINET.

M. CALOGEROPOULOS, PREMIER.

ATHENS, September 16th.

A Cabinet has been formed, with M. Calogieropoulos as Premier, and Minister of War and Finance. The other portfolios are held by:—M. Dumanos, Minister of Marine; M. Roufos, Minister of the Interior; M. Carapanos, Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Bokotopoulos, Minister of Justice; M. Canaris, Minister of Education; M. Ciftangoglou, Minister of Communications; M. Bassios, Minister of Economy.

#### BULGARIANS OCCUPY KAVALLA.

#### A BERLIN ANNOUNCEMENT.

LONDON, September 16th.

A Berlin official announcement states that the Bulgarians have occupied Kavalla.

ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### ITALIAN PROGRESS.

CAPTURES OF POSITIONS AND PRISONERS.

ROME, September 16th.

A *communiqué* states:—The Italians have captured 5,000 feet of a strongly held summit on Monte Cauriol in the Piave Valley.

Enemy attacks in the Valsugana and Riekkelton Valley were repulsed and large entrenchments were carried toward Louisa and East Oppachirella.

We captured 1,100 prisoners.

#### AFRICA

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN. NEW PHASE OPENED.

LONDON, September 16th.

Reuter's Correspondent in East Africa states that, owing to our control of a large section of the Central Railway and the linking up of certain forces, a new phase of the campaign has been opened, necessitating fresh dispositions. The troops in more or less important rear-guard actions, have fought with light losses. Enemy porters and Askaris are coming in in large numbers. Many whites have been captured.

BELGIANS CAPTURE TABORA.

LONDON, September 17th.

The Belgians have captured Tabora, one of the German strongholds in East Africa, after ten days' fighting.

#### RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### RUSSIA'S GIANT AEROPLANES.

#### EFFECTIVE BOMBARDMENT.

PETROGRAD, September 16th.

A squadron of Russia's giant aeroplanes effectively bombarded the German hydroplane lake station in the Gulf of Riga. They dropped 73 bombs. The enemy counter-attacked but were driven off, eight of their machines being put out of action.

#### RUSSIAN WESTERN FRONT.

#### NO EVENTS OF IMPORTANCE.

LONDON, September 16th.

A Russian official message states:—On the Western front there have been no events of importance to report.

#### THE CAUCASUS FRONT.

A Turkish offensive at West Kalkie was repulsed, while in the region of West Mush we drove the Turks out of their trenches and they retreated to the Konagladuk Pass.

#### GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### AIR HERO REWARDED.

LONDON, September 16th.

Cheques for £250 for the first airman following a Zeppelin in Great Britain have been presented to Flight-Lieutenant Robinson at the Baltic Exchange.

#### HONOURING VERDUN.

LONDON, September 16th.

Cordial telegrams have been exchanged between the King and President Poincaré in reference to the award of the Military Cross to Verdun.

#### FRENCH PREMIER ON WAR SITUATION.

#### "PEACE THROUGH VICTORY."

PARIS, September 16th.

M. Briand, in a stirring speech in the Chamber, emphasised the change in the war situation. The enemy everywhere was on the defensive and had lost the initiative. He laid stress on the Balkan Campaign which he said would shatter Germany's oriental dreams. The only peace for the Allies would be a peace through victory.

#### THE GREEK CRISIS.

#### PROBABLE COALITION CABINET.

ATHENS, September 16th.

The failure of M. Dimitracopoulos to form a Cabinet will probably result in the formation of a Coalition Cabinet.

#### SPAIN AND THE WAR.

#### EX-PREMIER MAURA'S SPEECH.

LONDON, September 16th.

There is much discussion in Spain over a speech by ex-Premier Maura suggesting an eventual alliance with Britain and France on condition that Spain receives entire satisfaction at Tangier in the international zone and at Gibraltar, and on the Entente Powers completely changing their attitude towards Spain.

#### HOLLAND'S ATTITUDE.

#### EXTRAORDINARY NAVAL CREDIT.

THE HAGUE, September 16th.

A Bill has been submitted to the Second Chamber for an extraordinary Naval Credit of 3,500,000 Florins for the second half of 1916.

It is rumoured that mobilisation will begin to-day. The papers say it is merely experimental.

#### RUMOURS UNFOUNDED.

AMSTERDAM, September 16th.

The Dutch Ministry declares the rumours as to the mobilization of the army are unfounded.

#### JUTLAND BATTLE.

#### PRINCE ALBERT COMMENDED.

LONDON, September 16th.

The name of Prince Albert is included in the list of "Commendations" in connection with the Jutland Battle.

#### MR LLOYD GEORGE RETURNS

LONDON, September 17th.

Mr. Lloyd George has returned from France, where he has had important conferences with General Joffre and General Sir Douglas Haig, in addition to visiting Verdun.

#### BRITISH BRIGADIER- GENERALS KILLED.

LONDON, September 16th.

It is unofficially reported that Brigadier-Generals H. F. Clifford and I. M. Philpotts are among the killed. Lieut-Colonel E. M. Hughes is also reported killed.

#### KING CONGRATULATES GEN. SIR D. HAIG.

#### ON "BRILLIANT SUCCESS."

LONDON, September 16th.

His Majesty King George has cabled General Sir Douglas Haig on the brilliant success achieved by the British. His Majesty adds:—"I never doubted that complete victory would ultimately crown your efforts, and the splendid results yesterday have confirmed that view."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### AUSTRALIAN CONSCRIPTION: SOME LABOURIST OPPOSITION.

MELBOURNE, September 16th.

In the House of Representatives Mr. Hughes, moving the second reading of the Referendum Bill, said he regarded the measure as vital to his policy.

Several Laborists strongly opposed conscription.

#### GERMAN MILITARY CHANGE.

BERLIN, September 16th.

General Baron Freytag has been appointed Deputy Chief of the General Staff.

#### GERMAN PRINCE KILLED.

BERLIN, September 16th.

An official *communiqué* mentions that Prince Frederick of Hesse has been killed.

#### RAILWAYMEN'S WAGES.

#### CONFERENCE BETWEEN MEN AND MANAGERS.

LONDON, September 17th.

Mr. Runciman yesterday conferred with representatives of the railwaymen and railway managers. Subsequently negotiations were resumed and adjourned till Tuesday.

[Telegrams received on Saturday and on Sunday morning and published in "Extra" on Sunday, will be found on page 5.]

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, September 15th.

Messrs. Montagu's silver report says:—The undertone of the market is good, although prices are uncertain. Activity in the Indian bazaar has simmered down, probably owing to a reduction of their interests in this market. The bear position seems practically eliminated, whilst the bulls have realised a portion of their profits. Meanwhile, prices in India show a recovery. The substantial rise in China exchange suggests the probability of less pressure to sell thence. There have been considerable shipments of silver to China from San Francisco. Partly on account of the comparatively small American offerings, the transactions during the week have not been large, buyers and sellers alike holding back.

#### HONGKONG BOY KILLED AT THE FRONT.

LIEUT. H. W. BRETT.

News has been received of the death in action of Lieut. Hugh William Brett, D.C.L.I., son of Mr. L. E. Brett, formerly of the Sanitary Department, and Mrs. Brett. The deceased officer, who was born in Hongkong on August 28th, 1896, was educated at Victoria British School and Queen's College. He joined the R.A.M.C. in August, 1914, and was transferred to the D.C.L.I. as Lieutenant on April 3rd, 1916. He was formerly a member of the staff of the London, City and Midland Bank.

In a letter to the mother of the deceased officer



Hello! Are you there?

Oh, no, it's not nearly finished yet, and Haig's simply pouring shells across into the Hun positions north of the Somme.

Hand grenades, too, are the order of the day, and our boys do REALLY GOOD WORK with them.

Eh! What's that? What do they cost? Well, a £100 EXCHEQUER BOND represents about 800 hand-grenades, and these in the hands of a fast bowler..... you won't need my help to draw a mental picture.

Lively picture, eh? Yes, the Hongkong Bank gets the Bonds for you. Think it over. I'll ring off now. Bye-bye

Hello! Did you think over that business about the Bonds? Yes, it's pretty certain now that an UNREMITTING PRESSURE on all fronts will lead straight on to Victory, and you can help in some measure by lending money to the Government.

The least you can do is to convert all available cash into EXCHEQUER BONDS. The HONGKONG BANK will buy them.

What do you say? Only 5 per cent.? Well, I don't think any of us should mind whether it's 5 per cent. or 6 per cent. so long as we get through with the War.

What's that? Oh, you're writing a chit to the Bank now. Alright! I'll ring off. Good-bye, old man.

## THE WAR.

The following Cables were received on Saturday night and issued in our Early Morning Extra yesterday.

### FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### GREAT BRITISH ATTACK.

##### A NEW BRITISH DRIVE.

LONDON, September 15th. General Sir Douglas Haig, in a *communiqué*, says:—The enemy's trenches south-east of Thiépval, on a front of one thousand yards, have been captured, and we have also advanced from two to three thousand, between Bouleaux wood and north of the Albert-Bapaume road. Many prisoners have been taken.

"CONSIDERABLE SUCCESSES." General Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Last night we captured the enemy's trenches on a front of 1,000 yards, including a strongly defended locality known as the "Wunderwerk."

This morning we attacked on a front extending from Bouleaux to north of the Albert-Bapaume road, a distance of six miles.

Considerable successes have already been obtained.

We advanced 2,000 to 3,000 yards at various places.

The attack is progressing satisfactorily. A large number of prisoners have been taken.

We employed in this attack, for the first time, a new type of armoured car, which proved of considerable utility.

There was much aerial fighting. Four hostile machines were brought down in flames and at least four others were driven down damaged, while two hostile kite balloons were brought down.

Our aeroplanes co-operated with the advance of our infantry by firing on the enemy's infantry.

Bombs were successfully dropped on three of the enemy's headquarters, also on Bapaume railway station. Much rolling stock was damaged and a train destroyed.

#### GAINS AND PRISONERS.

A *communiqué* states:—There was severe fighting to-day, which resulted in the capture practically of all the high ground between Combles and the Pozieres-Bapaume road.

Most of Bouleaux wood, Flers, the Highwood, Martinpuich and Courcellette are in our hands.

We have already taken prisoner 2,300.

#### GERMAN ATTACKS BLOODILY REPULSED.

A *communiqué* states:—We stormed the German trenches south of Rancourt and pushed forward in parties to the edge of that village.

German attacks east of Clery were bloodily repulsed, especially near the southern end of Hill 76, where the enemy sustained heavy loss.

We easily repulsed a bomb attack north-east of Berny-en-Santerre.

Two enemy attacks west of the Vauxfort road were repulsed.

#### THE BRITISH CAPTURES.

LONDON, September 15th.

In a supplementary *communiqué*, General Sir Douglas Haig states:—The air service has kept up a successful co-operation with the artillery and infantry. Frequent and accurate reports have been furnished of the course of the battle.

Hostile artillery and infantry have been effectively gauged by aeroplanes with machine-gun fire. Many bombing attacks have been carried out against hostile aerodromes and railway stations, in the course of which troop trains and transport railway sidings have been attacked with machine-gun fire.

A kite-balloon has been brought down. The captures include 65 officers, of whom six are battalion commanders.

Thirteen hostile aeroplanes were destroyed to-day and nine others were driven down. Four of ours are missing.

#### THE GREAT ASSAULT.

LONDON, September 15th.

Reuter's Correspondent at the British Headquarters telegraphing this afternoon, states:—Our troops, in a great assault, have broken through the enemy's third line of defence.

It is reported that Flers is in our hands, and the Infantry are advancing further in the direction of Morval.

At the moment we are in the outskirts of Martinpuich.

On our left, and thence to the right, we have moved forward along the whole line encircling Highwood and occupying the main part of Bouleaux wood.

Our men are filled with the spirit of victory. In several parts of the line the enemy is fleeing back to the next line.

Prisoners are coming in fast, about 500 having already arrived, and others are coming in.

The first Frenchman set foot on the Peronne road at 3 o'clock. The attack on Bouchavesnes was opened at 6.30 by General Fayolle's command.

The German losses on the Somme since July 1st are as follows:—

Guns.....280  
Machine-guns.....647  
Prisoners.....54,000

THE GERMAN LOSSES ON THE SOMME.

LONDON, September 15th.

Mr. Warner Allen, the British Correspondent at the French Headquarters, says the speed of the French advance was incredible. The Germans could be seen dashing towards the French trenches for cover. Many perished by their own hand.

The survivors were mostly from Verdun. They declared that they were completely surprised by the terrific assault following upon an awful bombardment, in which one regiment lost more than half its effective.

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# CUTLER PAIMER & CO'S NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY.



JUST  
RECEIVED  
FRESH  
STOCK  
Ex "KNIGHT  
COMPANION."

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG  
AND SOUTH CHINA:  
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,  
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

TO CORRECT CONSTIPATION  
and biliousness, clear the complexion,  
cure sick headaches and sweeten the  
breath use the dainty laxative

## PINKETTES

They gently assist nature and will help to  
keep you well. Do not gripe.  
Of chemists, 60 cents the box, or post  
free from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co.,  
96, Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

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## HAVE YOU A BAD LEG

with swollen legs, aching in the joints,  
stiffness, and a general feeling of  
discomfort, you are suffering from  
rheumatism. It is a common complaint,  
but it is not a disease. It is a  
symptom of a general condition of  
the body. It is caused by a  
poor circulation of the blood,  
and it can be cured by  
improving the circulation.  
The cure is simple and  
effective. It is to be  
found in the  
GRASSHOPPER  
ointment and pills.

## GRASSHOPPER OINTMENT AND PILLS.

Prepared by ALBERT, Agent for  
Szechuen Road, Shanghai.  
Agents: A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.,  
Hongkong.

100

## HAVE YOU A RHEUMATIC FRIEND?

Tell him about LITTLE'S ORIENTAL  
BALM, a modern emollient from the  
aches and pains of the human body. No  
mere relief, but permanent freedom from  
the tortures and deformities of rheu-  
matism. The cure has been achieved not  
once, not a few times, but thousands of  
times. Effective in the most hopeless  
cases.

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM.  
Just rub it in. It stops the pain.  
Stops it quickly. A little more and a  
permanent cure is effected. Pass on the  
word of hope to all who suffer from  
rheumatism or other bodily troubles.  
Sold at 1/4d. per bottle.  
Agents for Hongkong:  
Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.  
914-D



These tiny Capsules — superior  
to Copalins, Cubebins, and Injec-  
tions — CURE the same dis-  
eases as these drugs in  
FORTY-EIGHT HOURS  
without inconvenience.  
Each Capsule bears the name  
Paris, 8, rue Vivienne  
sold by all Chemists.

## UPCOMING EVENTS.

TODAY  
Organ Recital at St. John's  
Hall.  
5th Sept. —  
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd., Meet-  
ing shareholders.

## KENTISH PLUCK. A BRILLIANT BOMBING ATTACK.

[FROM "THE TIMES" SPECIAL  
CORRESPONDENT.]

It has been possible to-day to get from  
those who were engaged in it more details  
of part of the successful advance beyond  
Pozieres of which I told yesterday  
(August 15th). It will be remembered  
that the push straight up from Pozieres  
was made by Australians and by English  
troops co-operating on their left. Part  
of these troops, who seem to have done  
their portion of the work with great dash,  
won from Kent.

The line on which they had to advance  
was on the extreme left, from a point  
above Oullerla Boisselle, almost directly  
towards Mouquet Farm, which, with its  
shattered trees around it, is a conspicuous  
object from all that part of the front,  
standing as it does on ground only some  
50ft. lower than the highest point of all,  
slightly to the east along the Albert-  
Bapaume road. Their immediate ob-  
jective was a strongly fortified line of  
trench running diagonally across the  
ground about half-way between them and  
the farm. Besides this main trench  
there were a number of support trenches  
and so forth in various directions, and  
the approach was covered by machine-  
gun fire from positions on both the right  
and left.

Just before the time set for the attack  
the enemy shelled our line heavily with his  
favourite gas shells, which, as usual, gave  
our men the inconvenience on a hot even-  
ing of putting their gas masks on. The weapons  
used in the attack were less rifles or  
bayonets than bombs. Our men got  
through the enemy's barbed wire under cover  
of our own artillery bombardment.  
While some jumped into the German  
trench and bombed along it, others ran  
along the top, getting what cover they  
could from the parapet or other inequalities  
in the ground to protect them from the  
machine-guns, and bombed down on the  
Germans below them. There seems to  
have followed a short space of very  
exhilarating fighting.

The Germans, who habitually have  
large quantities of their bombs so laid  
out ready that they can be used imme-  
diately with a minimum of movement,  
fought in places stubbornly, but when the  
men of Kent came romping along the top  
of the trench, attacking them from above,  
it was too much for most of them, who  
bolted for their dug-outs. When there,  
many of them tried to play a trick with  
which we are getting familiar.  
These dug-outs have connecting pas-  
sages and many exits. When a British  
soldier calls to the inmates to come out,  
they shout back that they cannot because  
they are tending wounded. Earlier in  
this fighting, in such a case, our men  
might trustfully go down into the hole,  
and men coming in single file down steep  
steps with the light behind them, are at  
a disadvantage against a dozen or so  
of well-armed men waiting in readi-  
ness for them in the dark. If our men  
resist this bait, there is a fair chance that  
during the parleying which ensues the  
Germans may escape by another exit. It  
is the enemy's own fault, the fault of  
his trickery, if now, after the second or  
third summons, instead of going down,  
our men send in a bomb ahead of them.  
Our men, having got possession of the  
trench, which they had come to take and  
rounded up, getting on for a hundred  
prisoners, went on and made a thorough  
job of it. They cleared out minor  
trenches and silenced machine-guns in  
strong points.

It has been explained that this regi-  
ment only had the extreme left of the  
advance, and the official communiqué has  
already told you that there were also  
Burrey and Sussex troops engaged. If  
the share of the men of one regiment is  
for the moment given prominence, it is  
only because they are as yet the most  
accessible.

## WITH THE SERBIAN ARMY. THE OLD QUALITY.

[FROM G. WARD PRICE.]

One can have personal experience of  
most of the difficulties of campaigning  
in Macedonia by visiting the Serbian sector  
of the Allies' now far-reaching front in  
the Balkans. You can realize what the  
problems of transport and movement are  
in this country when you have climbed the  
abrupt slopes of the top of which the  
Serbian infantry battalions dispute the  
peaks with the Bulgarians, and when you  
have scrambled and stumbled up a track  
covered with loose stones and broken by  
outcrops of rock till you reach some bat-  
tery of mountain-guns which somehow or  
other was hauled up that same 2,000 feet  
height of rock and scree by the same path  
a week before.

Roughly defined, the Allied line  
(August 5th) now stretches from Lake  
Prespa to the Struma, though, of course,  
we do not occupy a continuous straight  
line between these points. This boundary  
is rather a limit to the respective zones  
of military occupation of ourselves and  
the enemy than an established defensive  
front. At present some of the Serbian  
Army hold part of the west wing of our  
line and one sector of it that runs along  
the Moglena or Karadjova Mountains, 20  
miles north of Voden. During the last  
fortnight they have had several brushes  
with the enemy, the first fights the Ser-  
bian Army has had since it was created  
over again after the disruption during  
the retreat through Albania. The opera-  
tions have consisted in driving the Bul-  
garians out of the positions which they  
quietly occupied on the Karadjova Moun-  
tains within Greek territory. This work  
has not ended yet, but so far it has gone  
well, and the Serbian infantry has shown  
that it has not lost the old fighting  
quality. Already in this mountain  
skirmishing the Serbians have taken a  
number of prisoners, all of whom stated  
that the Russian Bulgarian troops are  
never getting any practically unobtain-  
able, ever broad, thing about which the aver-  
age Balkan peasant is not over dainty,  
being too black and too sour to digest.  
This is an old-fashioned, gentlemanly  
kind of war. None of your tramping  
through interminable saps to get near the  
battle-line, no cautious peering through  
tin periscopes over rows of sandbags, no  
deadening, nerve-shattering, never-ending  
din of artillery, no "phut" of snipers  
(Continued on next column.)

## STORIES FROM POZIERES BATTLEFIELD.

### A TAPESTRIED GERMAN DUG-OUT.

Reuter's correspondent at British  
Headquarters in the Field, in the course  
of a description of the recent advance  
north of Pozieres, writes under date  
August 6th:—

The real fighting was all over in half  
an hour. Some parties of the enemy  
put up a sturdy resistance to the Kentian  
and Sussex men, but the supply of  
bombs was plentiful, and gradually they  
were laid low, gave themselves up, or  
vanished into their dug-outs. The leader  
of one of the bombing parties was twice  
blown off the first step by German gren-  
adiers, but he picked himself up, took pos-  
session of an enemy bomb store, and, at  
the head of his men, used these weapons  
with such effect that he cleared the  
trench up to the point where he made a  
junction with another party of his regi-  
ment.

A patrol which had got several hun-  
dred yards beyond the main advance  
was assailed by a heavy double flank  
fire. A gallant fellow volunteered to  
return and report upon the position,  
and ask for instructions. His figure,  
silhouetted against a flare and a very  
light, was continuously sniped at as he  
doubled back but never hit. Charged  
with a message to direct the patrol to  
withdraw, he returned under the same  
cross fire. When the patrol moved off,  
prepared to fight its way through the  
Germans who were working round in  
rear of it in considerable numbers, this  
valiant lance-corporal brought up a  
Lewis gun and posted himself in a fa-  
vourable spot for covering the retreat.  
He is credited with having killed 50 of  
the enemy, and enabled the patrol to  
retire in safety before he made good his  
own escape.

Just before the advance reached the  
enemy parapet, a soldier was wounded in  
the knee-cap, and fell into a shell-hole,  
where he rested with his feet in the air.  
When the stretcher-bearers came to him  
some time afterwards he was singing  
"Mid Shot and Shell" at the top of  
his voice.

An officer complained of what he termed  
a "bit of dirty work." Two Germans  
appeared out of the darkness, and he  
hailed them. One held up his hands  
and cried "Kamerad," the other drop-  
ped on his knee behind his companion  
and tried to pot the officer. "It didn't  
really pay them, however," he added,  
with a significant tap of his revolver  
holster.

The prisoners mainly belong to the  
11th Battalion of Prussian Infantry, and  
expressed themselves well satisfied to be  
finished with the war. Many of them  
were quite young, a circumstance to  
which one of them at any rate owes his  
life. "I was just going to bayonet him  
in the back of the fighting," said one  
of our men, "when I saw his face in  
the flash of a bomb just near. He was so  
young that I couldn't do it, but I gripped  
him by the belt, and swung him to the  
rear. We found his belt was hung all  
around with bombs when we got him in."

### A SUBTERRANEAN "VILLA."

Some remarkable details were given me  
of the dug-outs which we captured, and  
which are now used by our troops. One  
of them, which had been occupied by  
officers, is quite a subterranean villa. It  
consists of six rooms, a cook-house, and  
signalling room, in two stories, the upper  
being 15ft. under the surface, and the  
lower one about 30ft. beyond the reach  
of the very heaviest shells. The walls  
are beautifully tapestried, the floors  
handsomely carpeted, water laid on,  
electric lights fitted, the whole interior  
comfortably furnished, and the built-in  
cupboards full of good liquid and cigars.  
In one case articles of female apparel  
were found by our soldiers.

Another dug-out, which is furnished  
with nine doors, is provided with regular  
camp beds for 12 soldiers. It is divided  
into several departments, and contains  
a kitchen, with three big boilers, cap-  
able of cooking for a whole company.  
This place is 30ft. deep, and is connected  
with the sentry's look-out post in the  
trench by an electric alarm bell.

One of the discoveries was a  
mortuary dug-out, containing the  
bodies of about 50 dead Germans.  
The enemy was evidently so angry  
at this place, having fallen into  
our hands that he had fired at it with  
his heavy artillery until he succeeded in  
setting it on fire. The Germans take  
great risks to recover and remove the  
bodies of their dead, which is what  
renders it so difficult to judge the ex-  
tent of their casualties. In the case of  
this mortuary a light railway ran up to  
the mouth of it.

A doctor told me that a bottle of much  
discussed German military "dope"  
had been found in one of the dug-outs.  
He had analysed it and found it to con-  
sist of opium and ether.

bullets if so much as the top of your cap  
shows for an instant above the parapet.  
Here you ride at a gentle trot to the foot  
of the mountain-chain in view certainly  
of the field-glasses of the enemy outposts  
above, but out of range of anything they  
can bring to bear on you. You climb the  
mountain, and scramble still upright,  
however, to an observation post among  
the rocks, bestow yourself as comfortably  
as the jagged points of granite allow, pull  
out your telescope, prop it up as best  
you can, and there you are ready to watch  
the bombardment at your ease.

There was a certain natural curiosi-  
ty to see how the Serbian Army would take  
to life at the front again after its six  
months' rest for reformation, to the  
bivouac and the field ration, to the din  
of the bullet and the whistle of the shell.  
If any doubted whether their moral was  
as in the old days, when inspired they  
thrust the Austrians out of their country,  
those upland fights must have reassured  
them. Though the war has probably  
meant more hardships to the Serbians  
than to any other Allied Army, their  
spirit is still keen, hopeful, and deter-  
mined.

## BRITAIN'S FINANCIAL STRENGTH.

### INDEBTEDNESS LESS THAN OUR NATIONAL INCOME.

### NOT ONE-SIXTH OF OUR NATIONAL WEALTH.

In the House of Commons last month,  
the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated  
—Our total indebtedness at the end of  
March 31st we estimate will be 3,440  
millions sterling. Out of that we may  
fairly deduct the amount of our advance  
to our Allies and Dominions, which I  
would put at the same date at 800 mil-  
lions sterling. That would leave our net  
indebtedness, at the end of March, 2,640  
millions. (Mr. Bryce.—At £5,000,000  
a day?)—Yes. That is out of all propor-  
tion to anything ever known before.  
But is it a burden which we are unable  
to meet? Our national income may  
probably be put at about 2,600 millions,  
or perhaps 2,600 millions sterling. (Sir  
C. Henry.—During the war?) Yes. High  
prices raise value and thus compensate  
for diminished production. Our national  
income was estimated by one authority  
at 2,600 millions in 1913-14 and at 2,700  
millions at the present time. Another  
authority put it as high as 3,000 millions.  
We think that an exaggerated figure,  
and believe we are fairly within the  
mark when we put the national income  
at 2,600 millions sterling. That is to  
say, our total indebtedness at the end of  
March next will just about equal one  
year's national income, which, of course,  
is not a burden intolerable to contem-  
plate.

Sir C. Henry.—Will my right hon.  
friend say what he means by national  
income? It is rather a vague term.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer.—It  
is a very well-understood term. It means  
the aggregate of the income of every  
person in the country.

Sir C. Henry.—Do you take into ac-  
count payments for personal services?  
The Chancellor of the Exchequer.—  
The sums paid for personal services to  
servants are counted twice over. That is  
not a large proportion of the whole.  
My suggestion is that our total national  
indebtedness at the end of March next  
would be rather less than our total  
estimated national income in other  
words, the position of a man whose in-  
come is £5,000 a year and whose total  
debts amount to £5,000—a position which  
would not be considered extremely alarm-  
ing.

Compared with the best estimate we  
can obtain of our total national wealth  
—capital wealth—the proportion of in-  
debtedness is not really very large. It  
is estimated that our capital wealth is  
15,000 millions. I say last our national  
indebtedness will be less than one year's  
national income, and not one-sixth of the  
total national wealth. We shall collect  
a revenue in one year equal to 20 per  
cent. of the whole debt in one year, and  
we shall be able to pay off existing taxa-  
tion the interest on the debt and a con-  
siderable sinking fund, and will still  
have left a large margin for the reduc-  
tion of taxation. That is on the 31st of  
next March.

I do not wish to lay myself open to  
the charge of optimism, and therefore I  
express no opinion as to when the war  
will end, and I only give figures show-  
ing our financial position at the end  
of the financial year. We have every reason  
to be proud of the manner in which  
British credit has stood the strain.  
(Cheers.) We are raising a gigantic re-  
venue; we are borrowing gigantic sums,  
and, of course, we have difficulties and  
stress and strain, both internally and  
externally, in the mere working of the  
machinery for dealing with these huge  
sums. But we have succeeded in obtain-  
ing the money at reasonable rates for two  
years, and I have not the least doubt  
that the British public will show the  
same readiness in the future to support  
the country both by paying taxes and  
lending money. I have not the least  
doubt that we shall be able to maintain  
our credit to the end of the war, no  
matter how long it may last. (Cheers.)

## LAND FOR FIGHTING MEN.

### DUKE OF SUTHERLAND'S GIFT.

During the debate on the Scottish  
Estimates in the House of Commons last  
month, Mr. Tennant, the new Secretary  
for Scotland, stated that the Duke of  
Sutherland had offered to the State the  
gift of an estate of 12,000 acres for the  
settlement of soldiers and sailors, and  
that the offer had been accepted.

Going into detail, Mr. Tennant ex-  
plained that the Duke of Sutherland was  
giving an absolute conveyance at Mar-  
tinmas, only reserving for himself and  
his successors the fishing of the lochs and  
rivers on the estate. The farm lands were  
to be used for the settlement of soldiers  
and sailors who had been on foreign ser-  
vice, had enlisted voluntarily, and had  
good records. Not less than one-half of  
the lands were to be reserved for sailors.  
Preference would be given to men in good  
physical condition, though partially  
disabled men would not be excluded.  
Five or six thousand acres would be  
afforded by the State, and employment  
would remain on the lands on terms to  
be mutually settled. A light railway was  
to be constructed from the farm lands  
to the Duke's estate. Mr. Tennant ex-  
pressed to the Duke the thanks of the  
House for his handsome gift.

The estate of 12,000 acres which the  
Duke of Sutherland has given to the  
State for the settlement of soldiers and  
sailors is situated to the west of the River  
Naver in the County of Sutherland, in  
the extreme north of Scotland. It will  
be connected by a light railway from  
Borgie to the coast at Port Skerry. The  
estate contains a considerable proportion  
of good farm and pasture land.

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN  
JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPARTURE ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
*TJILATJAP	JAVA & MACASSAR	In port	19th Sept.	KOBE
*TJIBODAS	KOBE	23rd Sept.	25th Sept.	JAVA & MAKASSAR
*TJIKINI	AMOI	22nd Sept.	24th Sept.	JAVA
TJIPANAS	JAVA	26th Sept.	—	—
*TJIMANOEK	SHANGHAI	3rd Oct.	5th Oct.	JAVA

\* Wireless Telegraphy.  
The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for  
a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a fully qualified surgeon. Cargo  
taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.  
For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

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Next Sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.  
Subject to Change Without Notice.

S.S. "TJISONDAI"	12th October.
S.S. "KARIMOEN"	11th November.
S.S. "TJIKEMBANG"	13th December. 1917
S.S. "ABAKAN"	11th January.

The Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers and carry  
a fully qualified surgeon.  
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overseas Ports in the United  
States of America and Canada.  
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MANAGING AGENTS.

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## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

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WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

## SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI AND HONOLULU,

NOV. 11 - JAN. 18, 1917.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER  
SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,  
Princes Buildings, Lee House Street.

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TICKETS SUPPLIED to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and  
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TOURISTS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.  
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Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE," containing Sailings and  
Fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free on application.  
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Ships, Engines, Boilers, Motors.

Agents for John I. Thompson & Co., Limited  
Representative in Hongkong and Shanghai  
Telephone 275



## SHIPPING

## ARRIVALS.

BORNEO MARU, Japanese str., 3,014, H. Kawai, 10th September—Baitik Papan 8th September, General—Order.  
 DAIYA MARU, Japanese str., 1,830, J. Goto, 15th September—Wakamatsu 9th September, Coal—M.B.G.K.  
 DRUJAR, Norwegian str., 1,102, N. Hjorth, 10th September—Swatow 15th September, General—Order.  
 HAIYANG, British str., 1,333, E. A. Rodgins, 16th September—Elika 10th September, Coal—Order.  
 HANOL, French str., 764, Morvan, 15th September—Haiphong 13th September, General—Butterfield & Swire.  
 HUIKONG, British str., 1,260, Hooker, 17th September—Tientsin 10th September, General—Butterfield & Swire.  
 JUSTIN MARU, Japanese str., 603, T. Narushima, 15th September—Swatow 14th September, General—Order.  
 LINAN, British str., 1,341, E. J. Pottinger, 15th September—Schettik 9th September, Sugar—Butterfield & Swire.  
 LUCHOW, British str., 1,221, Gibbs, 15th September—Shanghai 12th September, General—Butterfield & Swire.  
 MACANAU, British str., 1,544, Alcock, 16th September—Hongay 13th September, Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.  
 PHAKOKESHIRE, British str., 4,998, L. W. Holland, 16th September—Shanghai 13th September—Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.  
 SBLUN, Norwegian str., 835, D. Hoybunder, 15th September—Bangkok 8th September, General—Thoresen & Co.  
 SHANGHAI, Chinese str., 270, L. McLaren, 16th September—Hoibow 14th September, General—Order.  
 TAKRANG, British str., 977, R. A. Matthews, 16th September—Hoibow 14th September, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.  
 YUNSAN, British str., 1,206, Williams, French, 15th September—Mojl 9th September, Coal—Butterfield & Swire.

## DEPARTURES.

September 15th.  
 AYMERIE, American str., for Manila.  
 WAISHING, British str., for Amoy.  
 September 16th.  
 CHIYUEN, Chinese str., for Shanghai.  
 HACROTO, French str., for Saigon.  
 HONGKONG, British str., for Amoy.  
 LONGSANG, British str., for Hoibow.  
 HONGKONG, British str., for Amoy.  
 LUCHOW, British str., for Canton.  
 SHAWING, Chinese str., for Canton.  
 SEVEIRO MARU, Jap. str., for Keelung.  
 YUNSAN, British str., for Manila.  
 September 17th.  
 AMAKUSA MARU, Jap. str., for Swatow.  
 ANNU, British str., for Shanghai.  
 CHUPHONG, British str., for Weihaiwei.  
 KAIKONG, British str., for Saigon.  
 MORESBY, French str., for Saigon.  
 NEVIS, British str., for Singapore.

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

**AUSTRALIAN MAIL.**  
 The str. Eastern left Sydney (via Queensland, Port Darwin, and Manila) for this port on the 25th August, with the Australian mail, and is due here on 18th September, at about noon.  
**MERCHANT STEAMERS.**  
 The str. Japan left Calcutta on the 2nd instant, and may be expected here on or about the 15th instant.  
 The str. Japan, from Calcutta left Singapore on 14th instant, and may be expected here on or about the 15th instant.  
 The str. Ecuador left San Francisco on the 27th August, calls at Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai and Manila, and is due to arrive at Hongkong on or about September 30th.

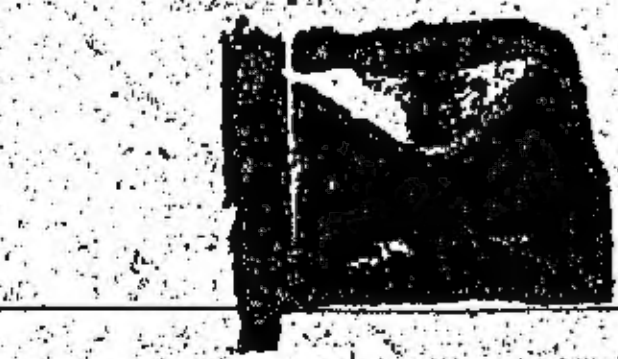
## VESSELS ON THE BERTH

**THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.**  
 STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.  
 THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

## THE Steamers

**"NAMUR."**  
 Captain S. C. Warner, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port on or about SUNDAY, the 24th Sept., 1916, at Daylight, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. The str. "NAMUR" will proceed through to Port Said, Marseilles and London.  
 Silk and Valuable for Bombay (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into a Steamer of the E. I. S. N. Co.  
 Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.  
 For further particulars, apply to  
 E. V. D. PARR,  
 Acting Superintendent.

## HONGKONG-NEW YORK



AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.  
 FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK.

S.S. "CITY OF DURHAM."  
 On or about 23rd September.  
 It is intended that the above vessel will proceed via Panama Canal.  
 For Freight and further particulars, apply to  
 SHAWAN, TOMES & Co.,  
 General Agents.  
 [1140]

## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "h." nearest Hongkong "h." midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m." and those berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

## SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, &c.	MITAZAKI MARU	Jap. str.	1	Torakata	NIFFON YUSEN KAISHA	On 24th inst., at Noon.
LONDON via USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NAMUR	Brit. str.	1	S. C. Warner	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 24th inst., at 8 A.M.
LONDON via USUAL PORTS OF CALL	SARDINIA	Brit. str.	1	J. T. Jeffery	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 24th inst., at Noon.
LONDON	CITY OF MANILA	Brit. str.	1	D. A. G. Alder	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 30th Nov.
MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS	SALAMIN	Brit. str.	1		THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 20th inst.
DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, &c.	KATANKAWA	Brit. str.	1		THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	About 25th inst.
MASSILLON via PORTS	FORNHOE	Brit. str.	1		THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 11th Oct., at 3 P.M.
VICTORIA & TACOMA via MANILA &c.	HAWAII MARU	Jap. str.	1	Atsukawa	OSAKA SHUBEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE via KIELING, &c.	SADO MARU	Jap. str.	1		OSAKA SHUBEN KAISHA	On 24th inst., at Noon.
MEXICAN, PERUVIAN & CHILEAN PORTS via JAPAN	AYTO MARU	Jap. str.	1		OSAKA SHUBEN KAISHA	On 24th inst.
BOCAIRON & NEW YORK	CITY OF DUBUQUE	Brit. str.	1	Henlester	SHAWAN, TOMES & Co.	On 21st inst.
NEW YORK via SHAI PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, &c.	TOGOSHIMA MARU	Jap. str.	1	Nakamura	NIFFON YUSEN KAISHA	On 21st inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via MANILA, JAPAN, &c.	PEREIRA MARU	Jap. str.	1	E. Bont	NIFFON YUSEN KAISHA	On 21st inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	TENYO MARU	Jap. str.	1		PAIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 21st inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	EQUADOR	Jap. str.	1		JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 21st inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	YUJIBIDARI	Jap. str.	1	T. H. Roberts	OSAKA SHUBEN KAISHA	On 21st inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	CHINA	Jap. str.	1	W. Dixon Hope	OSAKA SHUBEN KAISHA	On 21st inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Jap. str.	1	S. Robinson	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. L.	On 21st inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF INDIA	Jap. str.	1	S. Robinson	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. L.	On 21st inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Jap. str.	1	A. J. Halsey	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. L.	On 21st inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Jap. str.	1	P. Carter	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. L.	On 21st inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Jap. str.	1	K. Yoshikawa	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. L.	On 21st inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Jap. str.	1	H. Fraser	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. L.	On 21st inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Jap. str.	1	J. Westphal	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. L.	On 21st inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Jap. str.	1	Shinohara	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. L.	On 21st inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Jap. str.	1	Nomura	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. L.	On 21st inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Jap. str.	1	G. F. Seldin	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. L.	On 21st inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Jap. str.	1	W. Blok	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. L.	On 21st inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Jap. str.	1	H. R. Hetherington	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. L.	On 21st inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Jap. str.	1	D. Ashby	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. L.	On 21st inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Jap. str.	1	W. Benson	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. L.	On 21st inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Jap. str.	1	C. F. W. Jones	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. L.	On 21st inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Jap. str.	1	D. R. Davies	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. L.	On 21st inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Jap. str.	1	W. C. P. Moore	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. L.	On 21st inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Jap. str.	1	J. S. Thomson	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. L.	On 21st inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Jap. str.	1	E. J. Pottinger	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. L.	On 21st inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Jap. str.	1	Sidford	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. L.	On 21st inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Jap. str.	1	W. Meeney	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. L.	On 21st inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Jap. str.	1	Y. Fueno	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. L.	On 21st inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Jap. str.	1	Osaki	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. L.	On 21st inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Jap. str.	1	T. Kamaguchi	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. L.	On 21st inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Jap. str.	1	T. A. Mitchell	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. L.	On 21st inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Jap. str.	1	Robertson	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. L.	On 21st inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Jap. str.	1	Sakamoto	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. L.	On 21st inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Jap. str.	1	G. H. Alcock	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. L.	On 21st inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Jap. str.	1	Caico	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. L.	On 21st inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Jap. str.	1	R. W. Lloyd	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. L.	On 21st inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Jap. str.	1	R. A. Matthews	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. L.	On 21st inst.

## INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).  
 FOR  
 27th SEPT. TO SAIL.

"SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA" "FOOKSANG" ... Tuesday, 19th Sept., Noon.  
 HOIHOW & HAIPHONG "TAKSANG" ... Wednesday, 20th Sept., 7 A.M.  
 SANDAKAN ... "MAUSANG" ... Friday, 22nd Sept., Noon.  
 SHANGHAI ... "KOWHANG" ... Saturday, 23rd Sept., 11 A.M.  
 MANILA ... "LOONGHANG" ... Saturday, 24th Sept., 2 P.M.  
 MANILA ... "YUENSANG" ... Saturday, 30th Sept., 3 P.M.

## RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

The steamers "KUTANG", "NAMUR", "LAISANG", and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks, generally call at Shanghai en route for Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji, generally call at Yokohama, 23 days. This service is supplemented by the "YATSUNO", "KUMANO", leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama (when independent movement is offering), and at Moji and returning there direct to Hongkong. Time occupied, 13 days.  
 These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.  
 A daily qualified surgeon is also carried.  
 Steamers have superior accommodations for First Class passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.  
 Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Tientsin, Dairen, Yokohama, and other ports.  
 Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kobe, Osaka, Tientsin, Dairen, Yokohama, and other ports.  
 UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS  
 all European Passengers leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.  
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 GENERAL MANAGERS.

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NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN  
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Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

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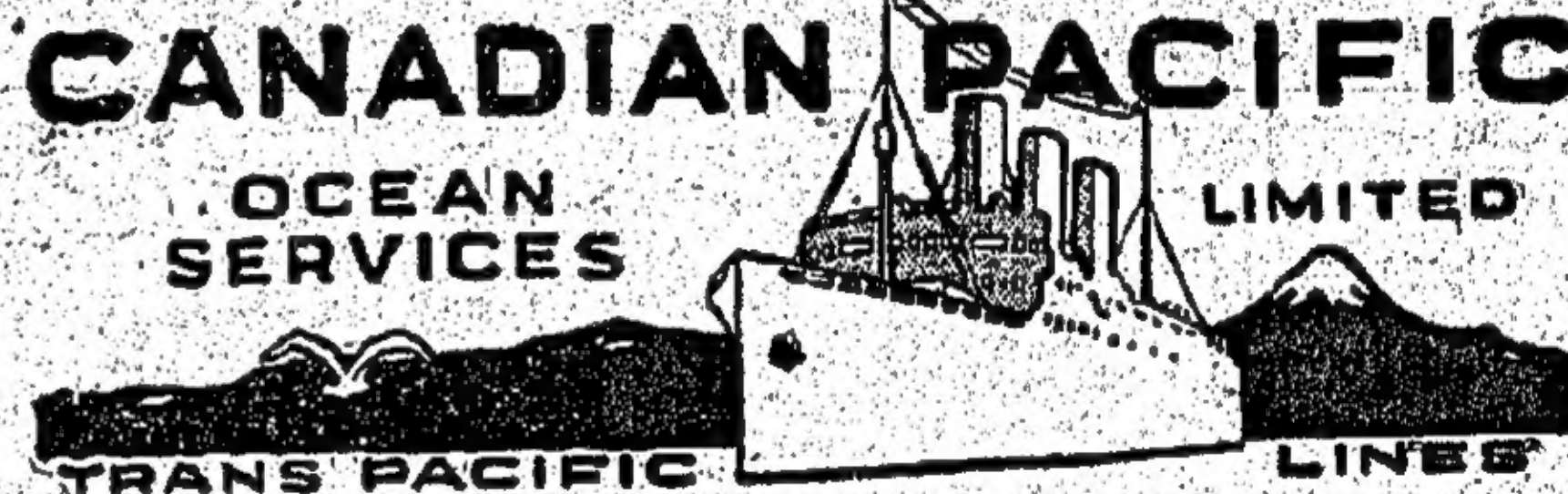


PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.  
 SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

HOMEWARD  
 FOR  
 STEAMERS  
 DATE OF DEPARTURE

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.  
 SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

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## QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver.  
 In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway

Hongkong to Vancouver 17 days.  
 Hongkong to Montreal 22 days.  
 Hongkong to New York 23 days.

"EMPEROR OF RUSSIA" and "EMPEROR OF ASIA"  
 (8,500 tons gross register, quadruple screws, speed 21 knots.  
 Largest and most luxurious ships on the Pacific.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (subject to change) SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.  
 "EMPEROR OF JAPAN" ... 15 Nov.  
 "EMPEROR OF ASIA" ... 20 Nov.  
 "EMPEROR OF RUSSIA" ... 1 Dec.  
 "EMPEROR OF ASIA" ... 21 Dec.

Callings at Shanghai, Nagasaki (Inland Sea), Kobe and Yokohama.  
 "Monteagle" calls Moji instead Nagasaki.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Railway to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Points.  
 European ports and West India.  
 For Freight information as to rates of Freight and Passage, sailing lists, etc., please apply to  
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 General Agent, Passenger Dept., Hongkong

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 General Agent, Hongkong

## P. &amp; O. S. N. CO.

## ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

Will despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named—

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 STEAMERS  
 TO SAIL  
 REMARKS

LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, MANILA, SAID, and Marseilles  
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 P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office

E. V. D. PARR,  
 Acting Superintendent.

## WEATHER REPORT.

On the 17th at 11.40—Pressure has decreased slightly over N. Japan and along the coast from Shanghai to Cape St. James. It is nearly stationary over the Philippines. The depression in the China Sea has developed into a typhoon (cyclone). At 6 a.m. this morning its centre was near the Paracels moving N.W.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. today, 0.55 inch. Total since last January, 72.17 inches, against an average of 71.80 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon today is as follows:—

DISINTEG. FORECAST.  
 Hongkong & Neighbourhood: E. to S.E. winds; strongly, equally; cloudy, showery.  
 Formosa Channel: East winds; moderate.  
 South Coast of China between the name as Hongkong and Lianpo: No. 1.  
 South Coast of China between the name as Hongkong and Hainan: No. 1.

## HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 18th to 24th September, 1916.

Days of Week	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	Day of Month	Time	Day of Month	Time
Sat.	18	1. m. 0.16	6.7	8.16
Mon.	19	2.50	6.5	8.52
Tue.	20	1.54	6.4	11.18
Wed.	21	3.42	6.3	1.18
Thurs.	22	5.10	6.2	0.55
Fri.	23	6.13	6.1	0.8
Sat.	24	8.28	6.1	1.31
	25	8.28	6.1	3.28

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.  
 Arrived Hongkong on 14th Sept., 1916.  
 From BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND SINGAPORE.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Godowns and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are sorted.

The vessel brings on Cargo:—  
 From London, 22, ex "Arabia".  
 From Calcutta, 22, ex "Arabia".  
 From Persian Gulf, ex B. I. B. N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 5 hours.

Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.  
 No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignee and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD and DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAY and TUESDAY. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. V. D. PARR,  
 Acting Superintendent.  
 Hongkong, 14th September, 1916.

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